Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 30, 1844.

☞Many of our citizens are anxiously inquiring when that "coon skinning" is to come off. Mr. McCandless having evidenced so much prowess in Greensburgh, and his friends boast so lustily of his performance, that curiosity has risen to the highest pitch to witness a specimen of his powers in this difficult undertaking. The "coon" said to have been "skinned" arrived in our city, a few days after the performance, skin-whole, and was quite surprised to learn, that he had been "skinned" at all, but as Mr. McCandless' friends assert that the "coon *was* skinned," he certainly can have no objection to perform the operation again for the amusement of our citizens. Some incredulous persons have been heard to say, that so far from the "coon" being "skinned," he wrung the neck of the "rooster," and squeezed all the Polk juice out of him. There must be some error in this—at least he can *crow* yet, or his friends for him. However, we think it a great pity that the "coon" should be on the ground here, ready for a "skinning" and no one to do it. If Mr. McCandless won't consent to meet the "coon," he ought at least to tell his friends to stop crowing!—Some evil disposed persons will have it that Mr. McCandless *did back-out* from the debate at Manchester, and we should be sorry for his reputation if he should back-out from "skinning a coon" who is eager to give him a chance.

Gov. RITNER.—The editors of the Post, finding their original falsehood, in relation to Gov. Ritner, is exploded, have hatched up another, and now say Gov. RITNER *was* opposed to Mr. Clay, but insinuate that he has been bought up by the prospects "of a good fat office." What do the friends of honest Joe Ritner say to this? The Post asserts that "Mr. Middleton, of the Age," first made the statement in this neighborhood, that Mr. Ritner was opposed to Mr. Clay. On what authority the charge of "being bought up" is made, the Post does not state, but doubtless the editors took counsel of their own hearts! and judged Gov. Ritner by their own conduct. That it is wholly false and shamefully slanderous, there will not be a single doubt in the public mind. Such a character for honor and probity as that justly enjoyed by Gov. Ritner, cannot be overthrown by the mercenary creatures who edit the Post.

BOYS DO YOU HEAR THAT.

The Wheeling Times invites the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh to come to Wheeling on the 12th of September to take the *last look* at the Prize Banner now preparing by the ladies of this city to present to the largest delegation at our great Convention. We wish our Wheeling friends all imaginable success, but we warn them it will be no easy matter to contend against "Gen. Markle's neighbors" from Westmoreland county, who are coming in from a thousand to fifteen hundred strong. However, there is nothing like trying, and we doubt not Wheeling can, if she will, bear off the splendid banner.

James K. Polk opposed to Protection.

The opposition of James K. Polk to Protection great or small, is now acknowledged by every honest Locofoco paper and public speaker in the country. A few knavish papers, such as the Morning Post in this city, still attempt to keep up an impression that Polk is favorable to Pennsylvania interests, but the deception of such conduct is gradually working its way to the minds of the whole people. The Carlisle Statesman, a strong Polk paper, is very severe on the knavishness of some of its brethren. It supports Polk on his true principles, as an enemy to Protection. In that paper of August 22, from a long article proving that Polk is opposed to the Tariff of of 1842, we take a few extracts:

The Washington Globe, which is the acknowledged organ of the National Democracy, characterizes the Tariff of 1842 as "the DISHONEST, FRAUDULENT, and EXORBITANT TARIFF OF MR. CLAY'S CONGRESS," which, say the Editors, "*levies taxes upon the people, for the necessaries of life, 100 per cent. beyond the Revenue duty.*"

The late Democratic National Convention that put Col. Polk in nomination, passed unanimously, the following resolutions:

"That justice and sound policy *forbid* the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

"That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, *and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.*"

The resolutions of the National Convention, Col. Polk, in his letter to John K. Kane, says he "heartily approves;" and yet there is not a word in them that does not directly and positively *oppose* the protection of domestic manufactures by Tariff duties. They clearly and decidedly advocate what is termed a "horizontal Revenue Tariff." The only *protection* they speak of is that which the citizen or subject of every enlightened government is clearly entitled, to wit: "*Protection from domestic violence or foreign aggression.*" The resolutions make no allusion whatever to the protection of the industry of the country from foreign competition; and the inference fairly deducible from this omission, at a time when the question of such protection was under discussion every where before the people, is that the National Convention considered it an anti-democratic measure, as in truth it is.

With these facts fairly set before them, we indulge the hope that the Hamill-ites, the next time they meet to excommunicate the *Statesman* from the Democratic party, will give a proof of their intelligence and consistency, by including in the party Bull, the *Globe*, the *National Convention*, and JAMES K. POLK himself.

While this Locofoco paper is thus honestly supporting Polk on his true principles, the Locofoco papers and leaders in this region endeavor to make it appear he is a friend to protection and to the Tariff of 1842. Is not this knavish? The Statesman says it is, and the people we doubt not will ratify the decision. Never in the history of any political campaign was a more gross fraud attempted upon the people than the endeavor to make James K. Polk out a Tariff man.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT. Mr. Clay, in his speech on the Compromise bill, said—"The *Protective policy* stands *self-vindicated*—it has scattered its rich fruits all over the land, and is sustained by the experience of all powerful and prosperous nations"

☞The Western Reserve Chronicle contains the first part of a strong letter from Mr. Giddings to the Whig Central Club of Guernsey county, in defence of Mr. Clay and on the duty of supporting him for the Presidency. All the arguments of the Liberty men are disposed of with the hand of a master.

☞The Aqueduct will be delivered into the hands of the contractor on Saturday or Monday next, when operations will be commenced forthwith.

"THE WHITE EAGLE OF TENNESSE."—The Madisonian, since Tyler's withdrawal, has gone into the Polk ranks with true John-Jones zeal, and has commenced his nauseating flatteries of poor Jemmy Polk. We pity him! 'The White Eagle of Tennessee" says the veritable John Jones, "gains ground daily,"—"his majority will be greater than that which *any* President ever received '!!! The United States Gazette is much amused at John Jones' soaring:

The "White Eagle of Tennessee!" We have seen a white *cuchat*—that is the *poke* bird—but never a white eagle. Nevertheless, we do not say that the bird of Tennessee will not; before November, become white, upon the same principle that Lady Montague's hair became grey, viz:—from fear of the lightning, among which she has climbed on the upmost Alps.—Mr. Polk has been placed on a perch, which he cannot hold. He is thrust up into an atmosphere which he cannot breathe. He is made to lift his eye towards the sun, upon which he cannot gaze. He has got into the wrong flock, and the sooner he descends from the eagles eyrie on the mountain's top, the sooner will he be quiet and comfortable among the sedges and reeds of his native creeks

No Protection to Agriculture.

The Locofocos continue to appeal to the Farmers to oppose the election of Mr. Clay, and effect if possible the repeal of the "black tariff." That the producers of grain and provisions may know the precise difference between the two parties, we subjoin the rate of duty of the tariff as it is, and the amount proposed by Mr. McKay's bill, which the Locofocos tried so hard to pass at the late session of Congress.

	Tariff of '42.	McKay's Bill.
Cotton	59 per ct.	Free
Wool	40	30 per ct.
Hemp	33	30
Pork & Beef	120	25
Cheese	70	25
Wheat	55	25
Oats	32	25
Potatoes	24	25
Sugar	71	57
Butter	40	25

But Mr Polk would bring the duty down still lower than Mr. McKay's bill, bad as that is. Mr. Polk is in favor of bringing all duties down to 20 per cent, with discriminations below that. This is all the protection he would give the farmers of the country.

From Harris' Pittsburgh Directory.

We have been permitted by Mr. Harris, whose new Directory of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, Elizabeth, Freedom and several other neighboring towns, is now passing through the Press, to extract the substance of a valuable article on the business of steam ship building at the flourishing town of Elizabeth, in this county. This branch of business in this district, has ever been a leading one, and ranks particularly prominent in a history of Pittsburgh. Ever since the first steamer was launched under the auspices of Fulton himself, it has been one which has attracted great attention and employed an immense amount of capital. The town of Elizabeth, from the extent of the business done there in building hulls, is identified with Pittsburgh and the history of steamboat navigation in the West. It is justly celebrated for the number and quality of the vessels turned out by Maj. John Walker, who commenced the business, and Samuel Walker, Esq., who succeeded his father and has been prosecuting it for a number of years. Mr. S. Walker is universally known as one of the most able and indefatigable merchants and ship builders, and we doubt whether there is a nook or corner in the entire West or South West, where a steamboat has penetrated, that he and the flourishing town where his operations centre, are not well known. The following facts are taken from the article alluded to:

"The business of building water craft was commenced at Elizabeth as early as 1797, from which time till 1826, a great number of barges, keel and other descriptions of river boats were built. In the latter year Maj. John Walker established a ship yard, and from that year till the present time it is believed a larger number of valuable steam vessels have been turned out than in any other place in the United States in proportion to their population. The following data will enable persons unacquainted with the facts to judge:

Amount of Steamboat tonnage built at		
Elizabeth from 1826 to 1837,		19,200 tons.
" " 1837 to 1840,		6,000 "
" " 1840 to 1844 inclusive		11,280 "
Total tonnage,		36,480
Number of boats from 1826 to 1837,		80
" " " 1837 to 1840,		30
" " " 1840 to 1844,		47
Total boats,		157
Average tonnage of the 80 boats,		240 tons.
" " 30 "		200 "
" " 47 "		240 "

This shows a great business in the period of time to be accomplished by the gentlemen conducting it, and is the best comment on their reputation as ship builders that can be given.

Among the boats lately turned out at Elizabeth are the following:

	Tons.		Tons.
New St. Louis,	450	Eldorado,	300
St. Charles,	300	Wappello,	300
Weston,	300	J. M. White,	550
Hannibal,	500	Consul,	160
Independence,	300	Revenue,	160
and three other new boats—			
Capt. Caldwell's	260	Capt. Moore's	300
Capt. Frisby's	210		
	2350		1770
			2350
			4120

Carpenter measure, but many of the boats built there will carry fifty per cent over their tonnage by this measurement. Average tonnage of those named, 317 tons each. Some of these are the fastest boats of their class on the Western Waters. The J. M. White particularly is the fastest boat turned out in the West. Several of her trips from New Orleans to St. Louis were the quickest by several hours ever made, and we believe she can beat her own time. We have no doubt she is the speediest steam vessel in the United States, or perhaps in the world.

THE GREAT WHIG CONVENTION AT NASHVILLE.

Twenty Thousand People in Council.

The Nashville papers of the 22d are filled with descriptions of the great Whig Mass Convention in that city on the 21st inst. It is impossible for us, with the space we have to spare, to give even an epitome of the account of the gorgeous display of the assembled thousands. In regard to the numbers the Nashville Whig says:

The military and other delegations in procession having arrived at the Grove, where they were met by double if not treble their own number already upon the ground, the immense concourse swelling, according to the most moderate rule of computation, observed in estimating such crowds, into TWENTY THOUSAND strong, and by the Locofoco rule adopted last week, into *seventy five or a hundred thousand strong*, (for the crowd, if not double that of the Democratic Convention was at least in the proportion of three to two.)

The proceedings of this august meeting were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Ogden of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The names of the officers were then announced. Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, was President, and Vice Presidents were appointed from North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, and Tennessee. The Chairman made the opening speech, after which Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, made the great speech of the occasion fully coming up to the most sanguine expectations of the immense audience. Speeches were then made by Hon. Mr. Clingman and Hon. Mr. Rayner of North Carolina, and Judge Underwood of Kentucky. The Convention then adjourned until next day.

"Three Groans for Elizabeth,"

Our readers will doubtless consider this matter sufficiently elucidated by the communications below of Messrs. Patterson and Forsyth. That the *groans* were given is admitted on all hands, but for whom they were given is disputed. Mr. Patterson says they were given for the "drunken Whigs" of Elizabeth. Mr. Forsyth did not so understand it. But the questions arise, were the Whigs of Elizabeth "*drunken*," and did they "disturb the Locofoco procession"—or were the groaning Locofocos so very sober while partaking of the good things at Mr. Cunningham's that they merely imagined the Whigs were drunken. These suggestions will naturally arise, on reading the following communications:

To the Editor of the Gazette:

SIR:—You have appealed to me for my statement in relation to the groans for Elizabethtown, which you say you believe were given by the Democrats returning from the Elizabethtown Convention, at the house of James Cunningham. You request me also (as it is a disputed point,) to decide the question. I am really glad to afford you all the additional light which my evidence may cast upon the subject, and you, no doubt, are anxious, as you assert, to arrive at the truth and to give your readers the like advantage. I hope, therefore, you will afford this note a place in your columns, I have, however, no ambitious desire to be considered as the arbitrator of this question. I would not trouble myself or the public, but there are two inducements which impel me to contradict the whole story, so far as my knowledge extends; first, because I am unwilling that you should be allowed to make political capitol from so manifest a fabrication, and, second, because I should be very reluctant to have an impression so unfounded upon the minds of those who treated us with such open handed hospitality and kindness. Three cheers were given for the favorite candidates, and three groans for the drunken Whigs, who disturbed the Democratic procession at Elizabeth town.

I cannot permit this opportunity which you have thus afforded me, to slip by without making some mention of the liberal and hospitable citizens of Elizebeth, of both political parties. The houses of Democrats and Whigs were alike freely thrown open to us, and I believe that no one who joined in the festivities of the day has ever entertained other than the kindest feelings towards those by whom we were so cordially received—so liberally entertained—and from whom we parted with such sincere reluctance, and I am confident every Democrat that joined in the procession will bear me out in what I have said.

RODY PATTERSON.

From the American.

MR. BIDDLE:—

Sir—I was at the house of my friend, Esquire Cunningham, on the evening of the late Conventions at Elizabethtown. While there, a portion of the Locofoco delegation from this city, returning home, stopped there, and after a number of them *had been fed*, (and that they appeared to be very hungry, is no mistake,) they gave three cheers for their favorite candidates, and then three groans, as I understood *puppies of Elizabeth town.*" I did not hear their language distinctly, but so I understood them. That they did groan and groan loudly, there is no mistake.

Some of them say it was for the "d——d drunken Whigs of Elizabethtown." I did not hear this expression.

I see that the "Post" denies the statement made on this subject, and a "*nice young man*" charges me with being a "*d——d liar,*" if I assert that they groaned for Elizabethtown. Proposals, too, have been made to bet on this subject. All this cannot prevent me from stating, truly, my recollection and understanding.

JOHN FORSYTH.

☞ROBERT WALSH, Esq, has been appointed Consul at Paris, where he has been for sometime residing, as the correspondent of the National Intelligencer. This appointment confers honor on the President and on the country.

AFFRAY IN NASHVILLE.—The Nashville Gazette, of Thursday, says:

After the crowd had returned, generally, from the camp, yesterday evening, an affray took place between Major Robert B. Turner and Sam'l. Casey. Both were shot—Casey in the abdomen, supposed mortally, and Turner in the forehead, dangerously. We know not the particulars.

THE SNAG BOATS.—We learn from the Missouri Reporter that the Helopolis and the Archimedes are directed to work in the Missippi, between the mouth of the Missouri and the mouth of the Ohio, as long as any obstructions can be found, unless there shall at any time be less than four feet water in the channel. The Sampson and the Sevier have been at work in the Missouri since the 1st inst, and will continue in that service until they may be driven out of it by ice. The Gopher is operating in the Ohio, between the falls and Cairo. Three new snag boats are now being built at New Albany, one double and two single, and all designed to work in low water.—*Louisville Jour.*

☞The following song was written, as it imports to be, by an "Old Dutchman," of Butler county. It shows one thing, if nothing more, that the Whig fire is spreading to the remotest corner of the country.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A WHIG SONG.

BY AN OLD DUTCHMAN, OF CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP, BUTLER COUNTY.

Tune—"*Rosin the Bow*"

The first of November is coming,
The Poke stalks are fading away—
We all know they cannot be thriving,
When standing near cautering Clay.

The farmers of Butler are clearing
The Poke from their farms all around—
They say they are poison to cattle,
As well as to country and town.

The broad-sword of Markle is shining
As bright as the sun at noon day;
We'll elect the Old Hero triumphant,
He's the friend of the Tariff and Clay.

Now boys to the polls let's be going,
And sing some Whig songs on the way;
And have our tickets all ready,
And pop them for Markle and Clay.

One thing I had almost forgotten,
See that you remember in time,
And see that you all vote for selling
The whole of the Canaling Line.

See how the Polk leaders are whining,
They look neither pleasant nor gay,
They won't talk of matters in friendship,
But slander our old Harry Clay.

See how the Whig Tariff is working—
Big fools can't you let it alone.
We love it, we'll nurse it, we'll keep it,
While life and flesh sticks to our bones.

I've no collegiate education—
I live on a farm, by the way—
I know that the best kind of daubing
Is made of good, tough, hardy Clay.

J. S.

I beg all good Whig papers to copy.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 29, 1844

Fatal and Painful Accident.

We regret to learn from the Age that a fatal accident occurred about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, at the Yellow Stone Bridge, near Minersville, and but a mile or two from the cit . As Mr. J. W. Burbridge, wholesale grocer, of this city, was coming near the bridge in a carriage, with his lady, the horse took fright at some object and became unmanageable; Mr. B. sprang out, but before he could seize the bridle the animal had cleared the embankment and the carriage was dashed to pieces at the bottom of a precipice some thirty feet high! Mrs. Burbridge was immediately placed in a carriage and removed to the city, but died before reaching her husband's residence.

LIES AND LIARS.—The leading article in the Post, of yesterday, is a tissue of such gross falsehoods that with all our knowledge of the shameful perversions of the editors of that paper, we were astonished. The editors start out by saying that we have denounced Mr. Clay as a gambler, and then quote from a Mr. M'Caila, to prove, as they say, our position, and then reiterate their charge that we "denounced Mr. Clay as a gambler." We have taken the trouble, in two or three instances to deny this statement, and we now assert again, that we never, during our whole editorial career, denounced Mr. Clay as a gambler, or charged him with being a gambler, and we defy the editors of the Post to prove their statement, either directly or by inference, by extracts from our columns. We pronounce the statement of the Post a *lie*—a gross, mean *lie*—and the editors who make it, *liars*

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following Whig members of the present Congress have been nominated for re-election:

Dist. I. E. Joy Morris, Southwark, &c.
V. Michael H. Jenks, Bucks and Lehigh.
X. Alex. Ramsey, Dauphin, Leb. & Schuyl.
XVIII. And. Stewart, Fayette, Somerset, &c.
XXI. Cornelius Darragh, Allegheny.
XXIII. Chas. M. Reed, Erie, Warren, &c.

Dr. Nes in the New York and Adams District has given way to David Horner; John Dickey in Washington to John H. Ewing; and a Whig is running in the Venango District where we had no candidate last year.

"THE STAR OF THE WEST."

The "Frosty Sons" of Somerset County are to hold a Mass Convention, to promote the cause of Clay and Markle, on the 25th September. Among the persons expected to be present to address the meeting are Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. James Cooper, Hon. Walter Forward, Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, Hon. Andrew Stewart, and Moses Hampton, Esq.

Another Grand Rally--New Lisbon Mass Meeting.

We learn from the Steubenville Herald that the meeting at New Lisbon on Saturday last, was another glorious assemblage of the True Democracy. Between 3 and 4000 of the honest yeomanry of the country were in attendance. It was an auspicious day for Old Columbiana. The Latch Strings were out any length, and the ladies—God bless them—were there, in large numbers, to cheer on by their smiles and their charms, the thousands that had met to deliberate upon what was best for the hunting and prosperity of the country.

Thomas Ewing made one of his most powerful and effective speeches. A number of Locofocos heard him throughout, and we have the pleasure of informing our readers that not less than eight or ten became at once convinced of the errors of locofocoism, and intend casting their votes and using their influence for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

OLD WESTMORELAND.—The Whigs of Westmoreland have issued a thrilling call for the Whigs of that county to attend our Mass Convention. The Greensburgh Intelligencer says

We publish in this week's paper a call for the Whigs of this county, to attend the great Convention, which is to be held at Pittsburgh on Tuesday the 10th of September. From all accounts we think that this is going to be one of the largest and most glorious Conventions of the campaign. The ladies of Pittsburgh intend to present a splendid PRIZE BANNER to the county sending the largest delegation in proportion to the Whig vote of 1840. Whigs of Westmoreland, turn out in the same manner you did in 1840, and we doubt not, but that the banner will be yours. There are many other inducements to attend this Convention, and we hope that every one who possibly can, will be there.

TEXAS.—The election for President of Texas, takes place on the first Monday in September.—Burleson and Jones are the candidates. The first is in favor of annexation, the latter against it Jones is supported by the influence of Houston, now President; but it is believed the popularity of Burleson will elect him.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. CLAY ON ANNEXATION.

Below will be found another letter from Mr. Clay on the vitally important subject of annexation. It was addressed to John M. Jackson and Thos. M. Peters, Esqrs., of Alabama, and was published in the Tuscumbia North Alabamian of August 16. It does not alter, in any material part, Mr. Clay's previous position on this subject. It is rather more full in regard to his own personal feelings as respects annexation, but as to his opinion with the regard to the policy proper to be pursued in the matter, his position is unchanged. He acknowledges himself personally friendly to annexation, but still thinks, as before, "that *national dishonor, foreign war,* and *distraction* and *division* at home, are too *great sacrifices* to make for the acquisition of Texas."

Mr. Slade well remarked of Mr. Clay's first letter on this subject, that his reasons for opposing annexation are, in their very nature, *of perpetual force.*—The same remarks is strictly true of the present. Were the dangers of national dishonor and foreign war removed, the "state of public opinion at home," and "the *paramount* duty of PRESERVING THIS UNION ENTIRE, and in harmony," must forever remain a bar to the annexation of Texas, on Mr. Clay's principles. The Whig party of the United States, especially at the North, has spoken in the most decided manner, against the scheme, and we doubt not that after the Presidential election, when men's minds have time to cool and look dispassionately at the matter, we shall find the North, of all parties, arrayed in solid phalanx against it. With Mr. Clay, therefore, on his own opinions and declarations, *Texas cannot be annexed to the United States.*

The case stands very differently with Mr. Polk. He is pledged to *immediate annexation,* regardless of a foreign war, or any other contingency. His election will be taken as a decision in its favor, and Texas will *certainly be annexed.*

Frankness is a prominent trait in Mr. Clays character. He has no concealments. His opinions on every subject are freely given, regardless of consequences to himself. We doubt not some persons will take advantage of this, and garble and misquote this letter for the purpose of using it against him.—But let it be collated with his former letters, and its scope and bearing carefully scanned, and it will be seen it does not change his previous position in respect to this question in the least. It only more fully makes known his private sentiments as to the acquisition itself.

Mr. Clay is eminently American in his feelings, and ardently attached to the Union. His feelings are not sectional. He looks neither to the South, the North, the East, or the West. He is for the interests of the *Union,* in the most enlarged sense, *entire,* as it is, and if a new territory can be added honorably without affecting the integrity and peace and unity of the whole body, he favors it. But it must be evident to the most casual observer that a large number of the *states* of this union are opposed to annexation, and that it cannot be accomplished without affecting the stability of the whole fair fabric. Under these circumstances,—circumstances from the present tendency of the public mind likely to remain of *perpetual force*—Mr. Clay is *decidedly opposed to annexation.* With these remarks we submit the letter to the calm reason and dispassionate judgment of our readers.

ASHLAND, 27th July, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your favor informing me that my views as disclosed in my letter from Raleigh, on the question of the Annexation of Texas, are misunderstood if not misrepresented in your quarter, and that it is supposed that I have changed my opinion from what it was 1819. I endeavored to express myself in that letter as explicitly as I could, and I do not think now that it can be fairly misinterpreted.

In 1819, when I addressed the House of Representatives, the Executive had negotiated the treaty with Spain by which Texas was ceded to that power but Congress had not then given any sanction to the cession. I believe now, as I thought then, that the Treaty-making power is not competent, without the concurrence of Congress, to cede away any territory belonging to the United States. But Congress, by repeated acts, subsequently manifested its approbation of the treaty; and these acts rendered it as valid and obligatory upon the United States, as if Congress had given its assent prior to the conclusion of the treaty. At that period (1819) Texas as claimed by us, was unpeopled. No hostile incursions had been made into it by citizens of the United States. In 1825 and 1827, there were but few inhabitants of Texas, consisting of some colonists planted there under the authority of Mexico. At neither of the three periods above mentioned had any State or section, in this Union, manifested any opposition to Texas composing a part of it. It has been said that Mr. Adams' administration offered to negotiate with Mexico for Texas, notwithstanding the existence of a war between Spain and Mexico, and that it could not therefore have believed that the acquisition of Texas, at that time, would have involved the United States in war with Spain. Hence it is argued that the ratification of the late treaty could not have compromised our peace.

Mr. Adams, though it desirable to obtain Texas. Two foreign powers claimed it. Mexico was in possession, and Spain was doing nothing to assert and enforce her claim. Her representative had even gone so far as to stipulate, in a convention, to acknowledge the Independence of Mexico, although that convention was not ratified by Spain.

Mr. Adams had a right to authorize the negotiation of a treaty for the acquisition of Texas with both or either of the powers claiming it. It was natural that he should begin with that power which had the possession of Texas. Spain had interposed no obstacle. She had made no declaration that she would regard the acquisition of Texas as an act of war. In point of fact, no overture was formally made to Mexico to purchase Texas, no negotiation was opened, no treaty was concluded. If a negotiation had commenced, or if a treaty had been signed, and Spain had protested, the prudent and cautious policy which characterized Mr. Adams' administration, would undoubtedly have prompted him to quiet Spain, and accommodate the matter, previous to the annexation of Texas to the United States, and without plunging them in war with Spain. How totally different are all the circumstances under which, with Mr. Adams' authority, I authorized the overture to Mexico, from those which attended the recent treaty of Mr. Tyler! So far from Mexico being silent, she repeatedly and solemnly declared that she would consider annexation as war with her. Texas was no longer an unInhabited country. It had been wrested from the dominion of Mexico by citizens, many of whom went armed from the United States. The war between Mexico and Texas had not been terminated by any treaty of Peace. Mr. Tyler not only did not consult Mexico, but he announced that her assent to the annexation was altogether unnecessary. And he proceeded to conclude a treaty, embracing a large extent of territory, and a numerous population, not comprehended in the Texas which the United States ceded to Spain in 1819.

In the mean time too, a powerful opposition had arisen in the United States against the annexation of Texas to them. Several States had declared, through their Legislatures, against it, an t others, if not whole sections of the Union, by numerous resolutions of various public bodies. I alluded, when I spoke of a respectable and respectable portion of the *confederacy.*" I did not refer to persons but to States or sections

Under such circumstances, I could not but regard the annexation of Texas, at this time, as compromitting the honor of my country, involving it in a war, in which the sympathies of all christendom would be against us, and endangering the integrity of the Union. I thought then, and still believe, that national dishonor, foreign war, and distraction and division at home, were too great sacrifices to make for the acquisition of Texas.

But, gentlemen, you are desirous of knowing by what policy I would be guided, in the event of my election as Chief Magistrate of the United States in reference to the question of the annexation of Texas. I do not think it right to announce in advance, what will be the course of a future administration in respect to a question with a foreign power. I have, however, no hesitation in saying that, far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it, without dishonor—without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms. I do not think that the subject of slavery ought to affect the question, one way or the other. Whether Texas be Independent or incorporated in the United States, I do not believe it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution. It is destined to become extinct, at some distant day, in my opinion, by the operation of the inevitable laws of population. It would be unwise to reject a permanent acquisition, which will exist as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary institution.

In the contingency of my election, to which you have averted, if the affair of acquiring Texas should become a subject of consideration, I should be governed by the state of fact, and the state of public opinion existing at the time I might be called upon to act. Above all, I should be governed by the paramount duty of preserving this Union entire, and in harmony, regarding it as I do as the guaranty of every political and public blessing, under Providence, which, as a free people, we are permitted to enjoy.

I am gentlemen, respectfully your ob't servant,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. Thomas M. Peters and John M. Jackson.

The Baseness of the Pittsburgh Morning Post—James K. Polk acknowledged to be opposed to Protection by every honest man—none but knaves and cheats claim him for Protection.

The meanness and disgraceful shuffling, and shameful perversion of the truth, by the Pittsburgh Morning Post, in relation to the position of Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk in regard to Protection, is without a parallel in the history of the most degraded press in the country. None but those who would descend to plead the baby act to escape the payment of an honest debt, and who would grossly slander the whole Protestant community, would be guilty of such conduct.

Contrast this conduct with the open, manly course of the Pennsylvania Statesman; an out-and-out Polk paper, but which scorns to descend to the meanness of supporting him on a false issue or to rob Mr. Clay of his just due. The following article from that paper describes in proper colors, the character of the "puny scribblers" and "contemptible demagogues" who pretend to say Polk is a Tariff man.

From the Pennsylvania Statesman of Aug. 22, a devoted Locofoco paper, supporting Polk and Shunk.

MR POLK AND PROTECTION.

Since the nomination of Mr. Polk, the Statesman has endeavored to sustain him upon true democratic grounds—which are, in our judgment, opposition to a Protective Tariff, to the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, and to a United States Bank. In regard to the Protective policy, we are at variance with some of our editorial brethren in Pennsylvania who pretend to be democrats—but we stand firmly on the platform of national democracy and shoulder to shoulder with the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, New York Post, Plebeian, Nashville Union, (Gov. Polk's own organ,) and others. Backed by such illustrious veterans in the democratic because, we may safely laugh at the open assaults of puny scribblers, or the secret artifices of contemptible demagogues.

But we are sustained by more than the leading presses of the country—the Resolutions of the National Convention and the written opinions of James K. Polk himself, as we understand them, fully bear us out in our course. There can, indeed, be no question, among intelligent men, of the hostility of the democratic party to the Whig doctrine of protection—no question of its hostility to that "bill of abominations," the Whig Tariff of 1842, or any other Tariff based upon the same principle.

The letter of Mr. Polk to John K. Kane, we are aware, is relied upon by some democratic Protectionists, to prove that he (Mr Polk) is friendly to Protection. If we understand that letter it proves no such thing—authorizes no such conclusion. The only protection Gov. Polk favors is such as may arise *incidentally* from the levy of revenue duties; and the only Tariff he favors is one graduated to the actual necessities of the government, *after exhausting the revenue from every other source!* He is opposed to the imposition of duties *for the sake of* Protection. With him, to use the language of the Nashville Union, "Revenue is the object—Protection the INCIDENT." This is, most unquestionably, sound democratic doctrin and Mr Polk's letter to Mr. Kane will not, fairly, bear any other construction.

But we have other democratic authority besides the Nashville Union on this point. We give below an article from the Tuskaloosa (Alabama) Journal, a leading democratic paper, and an extract from the Natchez (Mississippi) Free Trader, one of the firmest democratic journals in the Union. To these extracts we ask the special attention of our readers:

From the Tuskaloosa Jour. & Flag.

Col. Polk's Letter on the Tariff.

The subjoined letter was written by Col Polk to John K. Kane. Its sentiments will be endorsed by every democrat. Colonel Polk says:

"In adjusting the details of a Revenue Tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afforded reasonable protection to our home industry. I AM OPPOSED TO A TARIFF FOR *PROTECTION* MERELY and not for Revenue."

There can be no more explicit and positive declaration of OPPOSITION TO PROTECTION *per se*—or to DISCRIMINATION, alone, FOR PROTECTION, than is contained in the above paragraph. The meaning of Col Polk cannot be mistaken. He is in favor of discriminating in the rate of duties imposed on the principle of producing Revenue ONLY. He is unqualifidly opposed to a Tariff for protection merely and not for Revenue.

In an Address, by Col Polk, to the people of Tennessee, dated June 26, 1843, we find the following paragraph, which sustains the position assumed in his letter, and must satisfy the veriest cavalier that, upon the Tariff question, THE PROTECTIONISTS HAVE NOTHING TO EXPECT FROM HIS ELECTION.

The Natchez Free Trader of July 21, commenting upon Mr. Polk's letter to Mr. Kane, says:

"There is, it will be observed, one marked and very important difference in the position of the Whigs and Mr. Clay, and the democrats and Mr. Polk, and it is a very important one for the South—that is, while Mr. Clay and the Whig party *applaud and sustain the present Bill of Abominations,* Mr. Polk is UTTERLY OPPOSED TO IT."

The Statesman then quotes from a speech of Mr Black of Georgia to show that Mr. Polk and his friends are opposed to the Tariff of 1842, and to all Protection, and then remarks:

Such is the manly course of the democratic party in Georgia—opposition to the Tariff of 1842 is there, as we have shown it to be in Tennessee, Virginia, New York, Ohio, and elsewhere, openly avowed. It is reserved for a batch of Pennsylvania demagogues to deceive the people and betray democratic principles, by pretending to advocate James K. Polk as a protectionist and the friend of the "unjust Tariff of 1842."

Aye—"it is reserved for a *batch of Pennsylvania demagogues to deceive* and *betray* the people"—and this region, but the day of reckoning will come.

ROBINSON CLAY CLUB.

According to previous notice, the Robinson Clay Club met at the house of Mr. Joseph Edmundson, on Saturday, 24th inst. The first thing in order was the raising of a large *Ash* pole, which had been prepared, and flung the Clay and Markle banner to the breeze.

On motion of John Young, Jr., a committee of three was appointed, to make arrangements to attend the Whig Convention, which is to assemble in Pittsburgh on the 10th September next; John Riddle, John Young, jr, and Alex McKee were appointed said committee. After which Mr. Williams and Mr. Darragh addressed the Club in an able and eloquent manner, which for sound political speeches could not be refuted.

On motion, Resolved, That the Club adjourn to meet at Jones' Ferry on 10th September to attend the Convention

JOSEPH T. MARKS, Prest.
ISAAC WALKER, jr Sec'y

The "Veteran Office Holder."

We stated last week that Mr. Shunk had been in office, drawing money from the Public Treasury for *thirty-two years.* His salary for that time averaged at the very least, *one thousand dollars per annum,* making the round sum of *THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS* which this "Veteran office holder" has already drawn from the pockets of the people. But we cannot afford to be thus liberal to Mr. Shunk. He has in reality drawn nearly or quite twice that sum from the hard earnings of the Tax Payers of Pennsylvania.

For twenty years he was Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, at a salary of about $1200 as will be seen by another article in to-day's paper.—Seven years of this time he was Secretary to the Board of Canal Commissioners, at a salary of $1000 making of itself *THIRTY-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,* besides his perquisites and "stealings" while clerk which must have amounted to $700 a year, making *fifteen thousand dollars* more to be added to that sum. Then take the seven years he was in the Surveyor General's office, and assistant Clerk of the House and the four years he was Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools and we have not less than *fourteen thousand dollars* more.

This makes the enormous sum of *SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS* that FRANCIS R. SHUNK, the present Locofoco candidate for Governor, has taken from the people of this State!—And now they are asked to give him another term six years—for of course he must be re-elected—to suck the public teat! Would not a modest man be satisfied with such an amount of the people's earnings, and leave some equally meritorious and much more competent men to share some of the emoluments and honors of office? We suspect the people of Pennsylvania will think so at any rate.—*Lancaster Union.*

It is stated that not less than 300,000 to 500,000 barrels of flour are sent from Virginia to New England, and 500,000 bushels of Virginia Corn are consumed annually by Massachusetts alone!

The N York Express says: "The receipts for duties at the Custom House in this city during the past week were $422,000. The revenue at this port from Jan 1st, up to this time, is over $15,500,000. The present week will in all probability equal that of any this year. If so, the amount will fall but little short of the unprecedented amount of three millions of dollars for the month:

The first week August it was	$875,000
Second week	622,000
Third week	443,000
	$2,040,000

The packets mentioned in our last returns have large cargoes, and most of them will be entered probably before Saturday night."

A DREADFUL AFFRAY.

A tragical occurrence recently took place at Marion Miss. It is stated that "a Mr. Fisher had put up a brick-yard near the town of Marion, on what he supposed public land; and, after he had made a considerable quantity of bricks ready for burning, it was discovered that the land belonged to some person in Georgia, who appointed a Mrs. Shumacher his agent. Mrs S ordered Fisher from the land, and refused to let him move the brick. She notified Fisher, in writing, that he must quit the premises, to which Fisher replied that he would *die first,* and proceeded to settle up his little matters. Mrs. Shumacher made her will. On the 6th inst. F

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less, One insertion,	.....	$0 50
" " Two "	.....	0 75
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BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less, One year,	.....	$6 00
" " " Six months,	.....	3 00

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 3, 1844

HO FOR TEXAS!—A large detachment of German emigrants passed through this city yesterday, *en route* for Texas. They belong to a company consisting of one thousand families, bound for the country of the lone star. We rejoice to see Texas filling with such emigrants. Slavery will soon come to an end under such auspices, and we shall have a thriving, independent, and friendly nation on our South-western frontier. This is better far than annexation.

The Pole Raising in Lower St. Clair.

We have the pleasure of stating that the thieves who stole and cut up the Whig pole, in Lower St. Clair, were disappointed after all. When the young Whigs of that Township found that their thieving opponents had carried off and cut up their pole, they started off with a strong team to the distance of six miles, cut two fine trees, brought them to the ground, prepared them, spliced them together, and had a better pole ready at the time appointed, than had been carried off, and destroyed. Mr. Williams was present, and addressed the people, and the pole was raised, and the flag of freedom flung to the breeze, unstained by any meanness, or thieving propensities The meeting was respectable, though many persons stayed away under the supposition that another poll could not be prepared in time.

MR. WEBSTER'S GREAT SPEECH.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Webster's great speech at Albany, on the 27th of August. We use the speech reported in the New York Courier for our extracts.

Mr. Webster starts out with a rapid sketch of the early history of our government On the third or March next, fifty-six years will have expired since we began our national character and existence under the present Constitution of the United States, and Mr. Webster thinks the experiment thus far has been highly successful. He then lays down two propositions as the foundation of his remarks:

The first is, that, if this government, under which we shall have lived fifty six years, on the third day of March next, has fully and fairly, to the satisfaction of all men, and to the admiration of the world, fulfilled the objects designed by it, then it is our interest, if we value our happiness or the happiness of those who are to come after us, *to support* that constitution and government.

And, in the second place, I say, that, if the success of this constitution, for the period I have mentioned, be fairly referrable to the adoption and practice of any great system of measures, which we can comprehend, which we can understand, of which we have had experience, then I say, if we love the constitution, and if we mean to defend and transmit it to your children, our plain duty is, as far as in measures, and to *unite* to all, and each, the every one of those great principles.

In the elucidation of the first question, "has the Constitution of the United States fulfilled the objects for which it was established?" Mr. Webster evinces great research, and a strong and philosophic mind, in a rapid review of the history of the past. He closes this branch of the subject in the following eloquent remarks:

Now, gentlemen, this government was established at one of the most fearful periods in the history of the human race in modern times—just at the breaking out of that tremendous convulsion which so terribly shook Europe to her foundation, in all her interests and all her concerns, all her thrones and all her dynasties—the French Revolution. We had just entered upon the first administration of the government under our great leader of revolutionary times and chosen to be our great leader in the times which succeeded—the times of peace.—We had just commenced our national being under the present constitution when the French Revolution broke out. It proved the ark of our safety. It proved competent to preserve our neutrality. It proved competent under this administration, to keep us clear from the overwhelming and submerging maelstrom of European war and European conquest. In its progress it covered every sea with our flag—It replenished the treasury. It paid the debt of the Revolution. Above all, it gave us name and fame—it gave us character and standing. It made the flag, *E Pluribus Unum*, known wherever anything could be water-borne. In the Northern and Southern, the Eastern and Western seas wherever our navy went, there went forth the Stars and Stripes, and there they made known that the United States of America had become *one*, in all that related to their intercourse with foreign nations. It gave a general significance, a new respect, to the power-importing name of America: and on that we rest.

Under this constitution we have attained the rank of the second commercial nation in the world. We have risen from a population of three millions to twenty millions. Every interest, in my judgment, has been successfully maintained, sustained, cherished and nourished by a wise and paternal government.

And now, gentlemen, is there a man among you, or in the country, who, in a just and candid examination of this history, is not ready to stand by the Constitution; or are there those who prefer another form of government? I put it to you to day, whether, in the history of the past, which we have briefly scanned, you see anything you wishe reversed. Do you wish to revolutionize the history of the past? Do you wish to blot it out? Is there anything in the history of your country thus far which makes you ashamed that you are Americans? I put it to the elderly men assembled here to-day, whose career of life is fast drawing to a close; do they know any better government, any better political system, to which they would wish to entrust the lives and property of their children? I put it to you, men in middle life, engaged in the concerns and business of life. Do you wish, can you conceive, have you a notion of any system better calculated to secure industry, to maintain liberty, to protect property and to enable you to provide for yourselves and for those who are near and dear to you? And you, young men, full of the aspirations of ingenuous youth, full, I know, of patriotic feeling, and aspiring to enjoy, to honor and to serve your country, do you wish to tender public service under any other banner?

Then, gentlemen,—then fellow-Americans,—then *friends*, if it be true that the Constitution of the United States, under the various and successive administrations that have taken place since 1789, has fulfilled all the just hopes, and more than even the most sanguine hopes of the country, is there a question that is the part of gratitude to God, of respect to our ancestors, the part of regard for every interest that is dear to us and to ours, to cleave to it as to the Ark of our political salvation,—that, however, it may be with others, however others may stray from the great object of national regard,—for us and ours, we will *adhere to it, we* will maintain, we will defend it to our dying day.

Mr. Webster then took up the next proposition.

"If the constitution of the country has been, in fact, proved eminently useful, the next question is, upon what system of general policy, according to what measures relating to the great interests of the country, has the Constitution, on the whole, been administered? How did it commence? What measures were deemed necessary, from its cradle, if I may say so?"

Mr. Webster then goes back to the commencement of Washington's administration, and in a most eloquent manner describes the men and scenes of those patriotic days. Here we should like to take an extract, but we must pass on to where Mr. Webster asks the following questions:

Did Gen. Washington and his Congress begin by *denying altogether all power of fostering the labor and industry of the United States, as forbidden by the Constitution?* Did they deny that Congress has any power over the currency? Did they deny that Congress has power to adopt suitable means to collect and disburse its revenue? Did they begin by denying to Congress the right to make, from the Treasury, improvements which were absolutely necessary for the convenience and facility of commerce? Did they, in short, enter upon the administration with the notion that, after all that was done, after all the efforts that had been made, to make a more united people, there still remained in the States a power of State interference, by which one State could set up its will against the wishes of all the other States and so defeat the operations of the General Government? An administration upon these principles or any of these principles, would defeat the whole object of forming a more perfect Union among the people; it would make the bands of the confederacy as loose as before the adoption of the Constitution; it would have untied, instead of tying closer, the knots of concord and union.

These questions are answered by Mr. Webster in the following masterly manner:

The House of Representatives formed a quorum for the first time under the Constitution, in the city of New York, on the 1st day of May, 1789, by the election of its speaker.—And now, gentlemen, the House of Representatives being thus organized, what do you imagine was the very first petition ever presented to it? I hold an account of that petition in my hand, copied from the Journal of the House; and here it is:

"A petition of the tradesmen, manufacturers and others of Maryland, whose names are thereunto subscribed, was presented to the House, and read, stating certain matters and praying an imposition of such duties on all foreign articles which can be made in America, as will give a just and decided preference to the labors of the petitioners and that there may be granted to them in common with the other manufacturers and mechanics of the United States such relief as in the wisdom of Congress may appear proper."

There, gentlemen, was the very first petition ever presented to the Congress of the United States, and it came from the monumental city, the capital of Maryland! And now what do you suppose was the second petition? Why it was like a petition from certain mechanics of Charleston,—not Charleston in Massachusetts, that commonwealth now scoffed at and derided as narrow and selfish in her politics:—not that Charlestown which was burned and laid in ashes by a foreign foe on the 17th of June 1775, but which under a fostering government, sprung up again like another Phœnix, with renovated and increased beauty—not that Charlestown which skirts the base of Bunker Hill, but Charleston the refined and elegant city, the pride of the South,—Charleston in South Carolina, always distinguished for intelligence, hospitality and all the social virtues;—Charleston, the mention of which always brings up by association, the names of Pinkney, of Sumpter, of Huger, and of Lowndes. From the bosom of that Charleston this second petition to Congress came; and that was a petition of the *shipwrights* of that city, praying Congress to protect them against foreign competition. Here it is:—

"A petition of the shipwrights of the city of Charleston in the State of South Carolina, was presented to the House and read, stating the distress they are in, from the decline of that trade of the United States, and praying that the wisdom and policy of the National Legislature may be directed to such measures in a general regulation of trade and the establishment of a proper navigation act, as will tend to relieve the particular distresses of the petitioners, and in common with them, those of their fellow shipwrights throughout the United States."

Well, gentlemen, and where did the next petition on this subject come from? What city, what people, what country, whose inhabitants, followed close upon these petitions and made similar applications to Congress It was from the mechanics and manufacturers of that city which is now the great Commercial Emporium of the whole Western Continent, the city of New York. And let us see in what terms they address themselves to what they justly call "the *new* Government," and what hopes inspired their bosoms, from the fact that a new government had been formed on which was bestowed the power of protecting mechanical labor. Here is the petition:—

"A petition of the mechanics and manufacturers of the city of New York, whose names are thereunto subscribed, was presented to the House and read, setting forth that in the present deplorable state of trade and manufactures, they look with confidence to the operations of the new Government, for a restiction of both, and that relief which they have so long and anxiously desired; that they have subjoined a list of such articles as can be manufactured in the State of New York, and humbly pray the countenance and attention of the National Government thereto."

And yet, gentlemen, in that great and noble city, which has so far gone ahead of all its competitors, and presents itself to the world as the great city of the American continent, abounding in commerce and successful manufactures, rich in all things, the products of industry of all countries, there are persons in that very city, from which this earnest application of the manufacturers and mechanics proceeded and was laid before Congress, who *deny all power* to Congress thus to relieve their fellow citizens?

Lamentable, lamentable indeed, in my judgment, is that great departure which, I will not say what causes, but causes have existed, which have produced a wide departure of public opinion from the plain, clear and rational wishes of the people as here expressed.

Now, I ask you again, how were these petitions for protection treated? Did Congress deny its power? Did it say that it could not possibly give them this protection, unless it should happen to be *in-ci-dent-al*? Did it say we have only a revenue power, in regard to this matter? That is, we have the clear and undoubted power to take so much money out of your pockets, and apply it to our own purposes;—but God forbid that, in doing that, we should do you some good at the same time?—were these petitioners told that they must take care of themselves? that these were days of Free Trade, and every body must have a right to trade on equal terms with every body else? Far, far from it.

* * * * * * *

Well, how did Congress treat these applications from the cities of New York and Baltimore, to extend protection to the mechanic arts? It *granted* them! It yielded to it. And, except a formal act for taking the oaths, the very first act passed by Congress was to secure the coasting trade and protect the mechanic arts, by discriminating duties and thus carry out the clear and, according to historical testimony, the most manifest object of the Constitution.

Now, gentlemen, I know I weary you with these details. But if public discussion is worth anything, if we mean to exercise the elective franchise intelligently, it seems to me we must go back and drink deep of these original fountains of legislation and administration. I will call your attention, then, to the history of the first Act ever passed by Congress, except the one concerning oaths.

That act was entitled an "Act to make provision for the necessities of Government, the payment of the national debt, and the protection of American manufactures." Aye, the very term on the face of the act, is that derided and now so much abhorred word, *Protection*. There it is on the parchment record of Congress, and on the paper record of our statute books. It can't be erased and it shan't be erased!

Mr. Webster then proceeded to say that in those days protection was considered no local question. It was supported by the North and the South. A gentleman from Virginia insisted that coal should be protected. A gentleman from S. C. said that if American planters could be *protected he did not know but they might one day raise Cotton*, especially if they could get some good seed for South Carolina! And that was as recently as 1789, before which time no bag of Cotton was exported

Mr. Webster closed the early history of the Government on the subject of Protection as follows:

This is the history of the country on the great question of Protection I speak of the *fact*, and that this is historical truth, proved from the journals of Congress, the messages of the Presidents, the acts of Legislation, that, beginning with the first law and running down by successive administrations, it was held as the undoubted right of Congress, and no more the right than the duty, by just discrimination, *to protect the labor of the American People.*

Mr. Webster then takes up measures of the Government, which were considered wise and proper in its early history, but are now considered heretical, such as the currency and the internal improvement question, &c. He then sums up in the following manner.

And now, fellow citizens, having stated to you what I conscienciously believe to be, and what is proved to be, the real system, the true system of policy, and the measures by which the government has been administered since most of us were born, I put it to you to day, whether it is your pleasure to reverse all this course of administration, to entertain the doctrines now presented by our opponents who deny the power of Congress over Protection, over the Currency and over Internal Improvements, and when they do assert anything, assert only the power of nullification.

I desire to consider with candor and fairness the condition of things. And our opponents tell us in the first place that they are not all nullifiers. I am glad of it. But who are the leaders? Who speak for them? Whose standard do they follow? Whose words do they echo? Whose sympathy and support do they seek? That's the question. A party speaks through its organs, its leaders What folly is it to say 'that's not my opinion.' Suppose it is not: your influence goes to *maintain* it and it is idle to profess that the party goes farther than you wish to go, so be it that all the time you contribute to their aid in all your power You must not give them the power, if you do not mean to have the thing done.

And so it is said, all are not against Protection—Who are not against it? Or if any are not against it, do they not follow the lead of those who are? Justice requires us to say that there are those of that party in favor of Protection in this and other northern States. But those whom we feel obliged to oppose have chosen a leader; they have presented to us a candidate for our support. How is he on the subject of Protection. In other words, what is Mr. Polk's opinion on the subject?

Mr. Polk says he is in favor of a judicious tariff But what sort of a tariff is a judicious tariff in his opinion? His brethren of Carolina say it is *a horizontal* tariff, one which makes no discriminations but rejects all Protection.—That is the judgment of Mr Polk's Carolinian friends on a judicious tariff, and I am *hugely* of the opinion that it is *his* judgment also

Again, he says, he is in favor of "*incidental* protection." What is incidental protection?—Does it mean accidental, casual? I suppose if a duty of ten per cent was imposed upon all articles without any discrimination whatever, it would accidentally give some such incidental protection. If that is the meaning of incidental protection I eschew the word altogether. No, no. The true principle is this: You lay a duty to raise a necessary amount of revenue, in laying it you discriminate, not accidentally but studiously, cautiously, designedly, discreetly: and in raising a dollar of revenue, you consider upon what article you can collect that dollar so as best to advance the industry of the nation. That's the question, and that's all of it. If you look *only* to the revenue in laying a duty which *that* duty will incidentally allow, you may as well say you are in favor of a rain, or a fog, or a thunder storm. You are in favor of an accident. It is something which you cannot control. It will take place against your volition, or without it; whether you are in favor of it or not. This certainly, is not a statesmanlike view of this subject.

The great principle is this:—one of you has to contribute five dollars a year to maintain the government; and you pay it in the form of duties on what you consume Now if you happen to be a consumer mainly, it is of very little consequence to you on what particular articles this duty is imposed. But it makes the greatest difference in the world to your neighbor, whether it is laid on such articles as he produces, or whether it is so laid as to keep him down and subservient to the labor of other countries. I say again there must be an intended, designed, studied, discreet, discrimination for real, efficient, substantial Protection; and the man who is not for that, is for nothing but incidents and accidents and casualties.

Mr. Webster goes into a lengthy argument to show the utility of protection to the *farming interests* of the country, and the great and incompara le advantage of a home market over a foreign one. He pr vesis contestibly, that unless England and other European powers change their policy, any change in our policy by the repeal of our Tariff would not in the least increase our market abroad, while it would *destroy the market at home!* He shows by statistics that Massachusetts already takes of the produce of her sister states, $40,000,000 per annum—a sum equal to *one half* of our exportation to foreign countries. He shows that the course of Mr. Polk and his followers would tend to reduce the prices of every agricultural production, by destroying the home market—by increasing the *producers* and lessening the number of consumers. He then closes his admirable speech as follows:

Having thus entered at too much length, and spoken of our past history, and present condition, I will submit what I think is likely to be the future progress of the country. Under God, the favor of Providence, it is in our power, in a great me sure, to prescribe this futurity, and to say what it shall be. If we choose to go in the path we have trod before, to adhere to the administrations which his established the country, there is no reason to doubt that our prosperity will make progress, that we shall go on, step by step, until we attain any desirable degree of national greatness. If, on the contrary, we run counter to all that has been done, then, whatever others may expect, I look for nothing but disaster and distress.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

Meeting of the 2d Ward Tariff Clay Club.

A meeting of the Club was held at the house of Capt. J. Frichman on Saturday, 31st inst. S. Fahnestock was called to the Chair, and J. Parry appointed Secretary.

On motion, Resolved, That the Club proceed to the election of a Chief Marshal, and four assistants to act in the grand Whig procession of 10th September, for the 2d Ward. Whereupon the following gentlemen were duly chosen:

Geo. Singer, Chief Marshal.

Robert Rodgers, James A. Bartram, Geo. Fortune, Solomon Stoner, Assistants.

Resolved, That the Marshals of the day wear blue silk sashes.

For the torch light and transparency Procession at night the following gentlemen were chosen:

Chief Marshal—Capt. Jno. Forsith.

Assistants—W. J. Howard, Jno. Vandergrift, Jas. McDonald, Geo. Arthurs, Geo. Washburn, J hn Williams.

Resolved, That the Marsha's of the night wear Pink Sashes.

Resolved, That the Tariff men of the Second Ward having Transparencies in their possession, be requested to have them ready for Grand Procession at night.

S. FAHNESTOCK, Ch'm.

J. PARRY, Sec'y.

American and Harry of the West please copy.

We learn from the Boston Atlas that Mr. WEBSTER has accepted the invitation of the Whig Central Committee of Massachusetts to preside over the Grand Mass Convention on Boston Common, on the 19th of September next. It will go hard with the Massachusetts Whigs if they do not manage to outdo the great gathering at Albany. The Bostonians do not often permit themselves to be beaten at any thing.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 4, 1844.

MR. BERRIEN'S SPEECH.—This excellent speech of a true patriot, acquires additional interest from its being a powerful argument in favor of Protection, and *against* Annexation from a Southern man, a citizen of Georgia. And let it be carefully observed, that Mr. Berrien emphatically declares that the Whigs of Georgia are opposed to annexation, as they are generally throughou the South. We are frequently told by the enemies of our cause that the Whigs of the South favor Annexation. We have never seen any evidence of this in Southern Whig papers, and we have Mr. Berrien's positive declaration to the contrary. The fact that the Whig party, as a party, north and south, is opposed to Annexation, is a sufficient guarantee against the success of the scheme, if that party succeeds at the approaching election.

THAT "COON SKINNING."

When is that Coon-skinning to come off? The impatience of the public to witness the prowess of the *great skinner* is unprecedented. Is M'Candless willing to meet "the same old coon," and try his hand at skinning, or not?—that is the question. It is whispered about by some folks that Mac never did skin the coon, but that it is all a game of brag on the part of his friends, and that when he is asked about it, he blandly smiles and evades the question, as much as to say, it ain't modest for me to sing my own praises. Speaking of this "coon skinning," the Pennsylvania Intelligencer says:—"Mr. Williams, we learn, literally overwhelmed M'Candless—demolished every position he assumed, leaving him not a plank of his Locofoco wreck to stand upon.—From our knowledge of Mr. W's extraordinary powers in debate, we can readily conceive of the truth of this representation. Whilst in the Senate of Pennsylvania he acquired the expressive title of the *"meat-axe,"* and we to the unfortunate Loco who was rash enough to venture a tilt with him." In view of these facts, we doubt not the public will decide that the "coon was not skinned" at all, but the report was raised to enable Mac to escape in the smoke. The only way to maintain his reputation is for him to consent to meet the coon here, and try his hand again.

☞We owe an apology to the gentlemen who so ably addressed the Whigs at Tippecanoe Hall on Saturday evening, for not noticing them before.—We had prepared an article, but owing to some disarrangement in our office, it was overlooked.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic. It was first addressed by Mr. A. Kennedy, of Jefferson county, Va. a practical manufacturer, in a long and interesting speech in favor of the Tariff, and against Annexation. His speech abounded with anecdotes and illustrations, and was listened to with evident pleasure. He stated that the Locofoco party in Virginia was to a man in favor of Free Trade. A tariff man would be read out of their ranks as heretical. Polk was there supported as a free-trade man, and if they were to be told that Mr. Polk was supported by the Locofocos in Pennsylvania as a Tariff man, they would pronounce it a *Whig lie.*

At the conclusion of Mr. Kennedy's remarks, Mr. Galway, of Ohio, was introduced to the audience, and made a very happy speech, full of fire and enthusiasm. The cause received a fresh impetus from the speeches of these gentlemen, and our citizens are indebted to them for their able efforts.

"Three Groans for Elizabeth."

We shall get at the truth about this matter by and bye. The Locofocos probably ashamed of their conduct, or fearing it would do them an injury, have resorted to almost every expedient to evade the effects their conduct would have upon the people of Elizabeth. Mr. James Gormly, the very respectable Clerk of the County Commissioners, was present when the groans were given, and has made a statement in the American. He says, that after the Locofocos had cheered Mr. Cunningham, and their favorite candidates *"they proposed three groans for that d——d (or the dirty) little hole of Elizabeth,* which was duly responded to." This settles the question. The groans were given for Elizabeth,

Mr. Gormly also states that Mr. Rody Patterson was not present when the groans were proposed and given, being engaged in watering his horse. How did it come, then, that Mr. Patterson pretended to give an account of what he was not personally cognizant of? This is an important question for one who aims at the Sheriffalty.

THE BENEFITS OF PROTECTION.—It is constantly asserted by those who oppose protection that it increases prices to the consumer. Irrefragable facts have been brought to show that in almost every article of American manufacture this is not the case. On the contrary protection has *lessened* the price to the consumer on many of the most necessary articles. We observe a letter in the New York American, from D. K. Minor, the intelligent editor of the "American Railroad Journal," giving a description of "Mount Savage Iron Works, Md., in which he says, "I witnessed the operation of rolling these bars weighing about 300 lbs. each, which was done apparently with great ease; and from what I there saw, I am free to say that, with the present Protection upon Iron, we shall be able in less than five years, to furnish all the railroad iron required in this country, at *prices less than we imported it when duty free.*"

A WELCOME RECRUIT.—The Richmond *Compier*, which has always been a remarkably candid and discreet, as well as able and interesting neutral paper, abandons its neutral position, and announces its intention hereafter to support the good and triumphant Whig cause.

SOOTHING THE SOUTH.

It is hard to keep he different sections of the Locofoco party in line. The Tariff and Annexation, are, as the drunken ecclesiastic had it, *"very difficult children to baptize"* to the entire satisfaction of the northern and southern schismatics. Fortunately for the Whigs, their principles are not divided by *geographical* lines. To satisfy Pennsylvania, Mr. Polk wrote a very equivocal letter about the Tariff. At this the South flared up. Then comes in the N. York Plebeian, the out and-out advocate of Texas Annexation, and smooths the hair of the animal the other way. Hear him:

"How any number of men, claiming to be Democrats, possessing ordinary sense and pretending to have a knowledge of the operation of the Tariff, can disapprove the letter of Gov. Polk to Mr. Kane, we cannot conceive." "Let the few hot-headed politicians of South Carolina pause in their schemes to distract the party, until they have an opportunity of testing the opinions of Gov. Polk on this great question."

"The Democratic party throughout the Union are opposed to the present Tariff. There is as much unanimity in the party in opposition to the principles and details of the present Tariff, as there is upon any other of the great questions that divide parties." ☞"THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAVE NOMINATED A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY, WHO IS THE MOST READY ENEMY OF THE PRESENT TARIFF; WHILE OUR OPPONENTS HAVE NOMINATED A MAN WHO IS PLEDGED TO SUSTAIN IT."

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

Mr. Editor.—I am induced to write you these lines by a desire to know at *what hour*, on the 10th, the grand procession will form. This morning I arrived in your city from Ohio township, and have endeavored to ascertain the hour, but no Whig can tell me confidently, some say 9 o'clock, others 11, and others 2 P. M. Now the Ohio township delegation heard by *rumor*, that 11 would be the hour, and they intend to start from Sewickley at 9 o'clock. If the procession forms at 9, they will be too late of course. Other townships are ignorant of the hour of forming, and as it takes some days for the news to get to the distant districts, I would suggest to the Committee of Arrangement to *publish the precise hour*, and take means to have it generally circulated over the country, so that the delegations may be here in time. *A Whig of Ohio Township.*

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We hope those whose business it is to attend to the matter, will furnish us with a programme of the proceedings for the 10th, containing all necessary information, in time for our paper to-day, that it may appear in our next weekly. This is highly desired by the country people, and will prevent great confusion. Who will attend to it, and hand us the copy by 12 M. this day.

The Prize Banners.

The following Committee have been appointed by the Whig Ladies of Pittsburgh to decide on the County and township that is to receive the Prize Banners on Sept 10th.

Hon. HARMAR DENNY,
SAML. ROSEBURGH,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES,
JOHN SAMSON,
ALEX. RICHARDSON.

The Banners to be presented to the delegation by W. B. M'Clure and Thos. Williams, Esqs.

☞The Grand Rally of old Lancaster Co. Pa., will take place to-day, when Daniel Webster and John M. Clayton are to speak—Mr. Clayton certainly, and we believe Mr. Webster has also resolved to be present at any sacrifice. We should like right well to witness the mighty rally of the 'Old Guard' on that occasion, but we must be content to hear from her. She will speak for herself and the Nation too in November.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Meeting for Discussion.

At a large and respectable meeting of Democrats and Whigs held at the house of E. W. Hays, on the Butler Road, on the 29th August, the meeting was organised by calling Mr SAMUEL M'ELHENEY, to the chair, and appointing, C. ANDERSON, Secretary. The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That we hold it to be an incumbent duty on every good citizen, to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the leading principles involved in the approaching elections that they may vote knowingly, and thereby acquit themselves of the duty which we all owe to our common country.

Resolved, 2d, Therefore with a view to disseminate information, we appoint a public political discussion to be held at the house of E. W. Hays, on Friday, the 13th day of September, at 11 o'clock, to which we invite all collectively; and, particularly request and solicit the attendance of the leading speakers of both sides to come out, and without dodging or prevarication, make known and defend the great measures of national policy, on which the Whigs and Democrats are divided, viz:—a Tariff, Annexation of Texas, and Distribution of the Public Lands.

Resolved, 3d, That we appoint six of a committee, three Whigs and three Democrats, whose duty it shall be to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the different papers of the two parties, and thro' the columns of the newspapers solicit speakers, and the public generally to attend, and we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to secure a large audience, a patient hearing, and preserve order.

In compliance with the above, as a committee, we hereby earnestly hope that some of the most prominent speakers of each party shall kindly favor us with their attendance at the above time and place.

Whigs.	*Democrats.*
Samuel McElhaney,	John H. Hunter,
Robert Sample,	John McNeal,
Charles Anderson.	Jacob Whitesell.

We copy the following from the Tariff Advocate. We do not think that any explanation was called for by the circumstances of the time; but if others think so, we hasten to circulate the explanation—Slander is most active at the present time with the character of Mr. Clay. The Locos are desperate, and they resort to expedients eminently disgraceful:—

ASHLAND, 16th August, 1844.

My Dear Sir—I received your friendly letter with the enclosed slip, cut from a new paper, and I appreciate, and am thankful for the motives which prompted you to address me. I wish you could obtain and peruse the correspondence which passed between Messrs. Wise, Graves and me, respecting the lamentable affair between Messrs. Graves and Cilley, published about three years ago. I have not a copy of it but you can obtain it in New York.

It establishes 1st, That the draft which I suggested of the challenge was made expressly with the view of leading to an adjustment of the dispute amically, and not as alleged in the slip you forwarded, to close the door.

2d. That I never believed the controversy would occasion a hostile meeting, but continually thought that it ought to be, and would be amicably settled.

3d. That I was ignorant that the parties were to meet in combat, and where, and at what hour they were to meet.

And 4th. That when I accidentally heard that the had gone out to fight, although I did not know the hour, nor the place, I advised the police to be called out, and they were called out; but they missed the parties, in consequence of their having taken an unexpected route.

I was not upon the ground, and had nothing whatever to do with the conduct of the combat. My agency was confined to the single point, that I was directed to the object of an amicable settlement of the difficulty.

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

DR. J. G. GOBLE.

SPEECH OF JOHN M'PHERSON BERRIEN.

We gave yesterday copious extracts from Mr. Webster's great speech last week at Albany. To-day we publish, with no ordinary pleasure the patriotic and truly American-like remarks, of Hon. J. M'P. BERRIEN, of Georgia, member of the U. S. Senate, delivered on the same occasion:

Mr. BERRIEN said: I thank you fellow-citizens for this kind greeting, from so vast an assemblage of American Freemen. It is a duty and a gratification, to yield a prompt obedience. Nor would I appear merely in *obedience* to the call which you have made. I appear before you, to address you, as a *privilege*, due to a free citizen of this republic My local home is far from yours, but wherever the Star Spangled Banner waves, wherever there are stout hearts and strong arms to defend it, there is my country. In despite of Texas Annexation, and miserable disunionism, I trust that my last look will be to gaze on its ample folds, still untarnished as now.

Fellow citizens of New York, this is a moment pregnant with events of great interest to our common country. We have arrived at a crisis in the history of our country. We are on the eve of an election, on the result of which depends the prosperity of our country, and the happiness of its people. I do not feel any fear for the result. I have traveled over much of our country, and *know* that an overwhelming majority of the people are ready to sustain the principles which we advocate. I do not fear the arts of demagogues, nor the cry of disunion; but should you support a party that go for a Sub Treasury, against the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and against the Protection of the labor of our country, I tell you in the language of warning, that you will subject our government to a test, such as it has never met before, and such as will make the heart of every American quail with fear. But you never will subject it to such a test—(cries of we never will.) No! you will entrust the destiny of your country to other hands, and thereby rejoice the heart of every true patriot. We are in the midst of an exciting contest, in which it remains to be seen, whether you will commit our country to the care of those who follow the example which my eloquent friend, who preceded me, has so ably alluded to, or whether you will be deluded enough to commit it to others, who advocate a different policy. I trust that under God the country will be preserved from the latter alternative.

I have listened to the discussions on both sides of the questions now before the people, and it is a fact, which cannot be denied, that our opponents let the great questions of 1840 go by default in the present campaign.

There are two leading questions, involved in the present campaign, on which I shall make some brief observations, rather to show the feelings of us Southern Whigs on these topics, than to convince you, who, from local circumstances, are supposed to be more in favor of a Tariff and opposed to Annexation, I need not go into an extended argument on the Tariff. The arguments of the gentleman preceding me have been set forth with such a force of eloquence, and soundness of logic, as must convince even our opponents, many of whom are here present, and must have found their way to the heart of every American Patriot.—You will not expect me to give you a constitutional argument on this question which he has so ably done, in characters of living light.

The Government was founded for the good of the whole people, each State giving up some of its rights for the general good of the whole, and truly this spirit ought to be carried out. On these questions I will, therefore, give you my views as a Southern man, and the reasons which ought to influence me as an American Statesman.

The first argument which I will notice, in favor of the Tariff is that it will supply a revenue sufficient for the want of the Government. In raising this revenue I go for Protection, not *incidental or accidental*, but on purpose to encourage some interests. Admit that, as a Southern man, I have no interest in your welfare, which, God knows, is far from the truth, yet admit it for the sake of the argument. Still I have an interest in the increase of national wealth—domestic manufacture stimulates to industry and increases national wealth.

The second argument I shall notice is that it encourages Industry, and thereby tends to the preservation of morality among a people.

It is calculated, thirdly, to elevate National character, and to absolve us from dependence on foreign workshops. I am speaking to those who will yet be permitted to see this Nation, with a population of seventy millions of people, speaking a common language, living under a common Constitution, and kneeling to one God. Are there men at this day so destitute of patriotism, that all these millions of our countrymen shall be held tributary to the workshops of Europe? No! no! we must have loftier views of National character than this. Local feelings must give way to National. The American Statesman should have no locality.

I advocate a Tariff, in the fourth place, because it is calculated to draw us together more closely in the bonds of common union. If, at the close of a life which is now rapidly passing away, I should have the privilege of asking a boon from my countrymen, in my last hours, it would be that they should love one another, bound together in one glorious confederacy.

It has been said that the Tariff of 1842 makes us sell cheaper and buy dearer than we have done before. Now I state here before you, as a Southern Planter, that we at the South buy cheaper and sell dearer than before the Tariff of 1842. This, so far from being denied by our opponents, is acknowledged, and a reason for it attempted to be given, (Here Mr. B. went into a description of the State of the country, as it was left by Mr. Van Buren's administration.) No money in the Treasury—bills drawn on Government, held up in the Senate of the United States, protested—agents sent to procure a loan, unable to effect that purpose. He then continued,) now I assert that, by the Tariff of 1842, the credit of the country has been redeemed, On the 30th of June last there were seven millions of money subject to public order in the Treasury. So deeply was I convinced of the benefit to be derived by the country from a Protective Tariff that in 1842, even if it should impose burdens upon my constituents, I was determined not to consent to an adjournment of Congress till the stain of forfeited credit should be wiped away, and, if necessary, that I would go home and tell them that burdens are not so bad as forfeited national faith—I have seen twenty thousand Georgians, and I have told them, that he who would refuse protection to American Industry, may be a very good British subject, but I swear that he is not an American Patriot.

What would our opponents give to nerve the arm of Industry? Free Trade. What is Free Trade? Where does it exist? In the present condition of the world where can it exist?—Some very "learned Theban" in Congress, some time ago, discovered that a tax of 20 per cent was levied, at the gate of some Grecian city, on a certain article, and therefore he supposed that this was the natural tax to be laid on every thing. A 20 per cent. horizontal duty is the doctrine of James K. Polk, and this is the Free Trade of some people. Great Britain will not come into the system of Free Trade because she cannot. She raises about 110 millions of dollars on imports—and besides this, she is forced to levy an income tax, hitherto considered only as an expedient in time of war. But the heaviest tax imposed by Great Britain, is light when compared with that tax which she would lay upon our credulity in supposing that she will ever be in favor of Free Trade. My doctrine is for Free Trade between different parts of our own country—reciprocal trade with other nations, yielding where they would yield—demanding where they demand. England levies upon our productions, taking Cotton out of the list, an average tax of 330 per cent on everything we sell to her; and yet we have some among us who say that we ought not to levy a higher tax upon any of her productions than a 20 per cent *ad valorem* duty.

Free Trade is the crudest conceptions that ever disturbed the [illegible] American people. Our opponents know this, and therefore they are now attempting to make it appear that Mr. Polk is as much in favor of a Tariff as Henry Clay the Farmer of Ashland! This is a species of impudence, shall I say it, which, if recorded, has hitherto escaped my researches into history. But I appeal from all arguments of his friends, to James K. Polk himself. I will not say with him of old. I appeal from Alexander Drunk to Alexander Sober," but I do appeal from their misrepresentation to his own words. (Here Mr. B. read extracts from Mr Polk's letters and speeches, proving him to be opposed to a Tariff for protection. He also stated in reference to the claims of the opposing candidates; there was a time when he would make comparisons, but in christian charity he would now forbear. Some one here cried out "Public Lands," to which Mr. B. replied, that though he did not intend to say anything on that subject, yet he would comply with the request; which he then did, proving the justice of the Distribution of the proceeds of their sales.

I now turn to Texas, and I beg to correct an error started by our Southern opponents; and to which our Northern friends have lent too ready an ear. Why should the South be in favor of Annexation? It would increase the supply and consequently lower the price of the great staple production of that part of the country. I have addressed Georgia Whigs on this subject, and the universal answer which I received, when I asked them if they wanted Texas annexed, was "No." Are Southern Whigs to be misled by the profound arguments of Mr. Tyler's Secretary, particularly his statistics? Are they to be seduced by his argument in favor of it, that it may have an influence on our peculiar domestic institutions? No! They know that their interests are safe in the hands of their brethren, under the guarantees of the American Constitution, and they indignantly spurn the guarantee which Texas would afford them. Believe me, for I am fresh from the spot, even they who have relatives in Texas say 'No' to the Annexation. There are loftier, holier grounds than personal or selfish feelings. *We Southern Whigs stand on the same platform of principles with our Northern brethren*—hand joined in hand—heart beating in unison with heart. It is not then a Southern question.

Is this vast domain of ours not large enough, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Lakes? Oh! but Texas has been bequeathed to us by the Hero of the Hermitage, as a military outpost. Now, I am not much of a military man, but I may ask, would it not be as easy to defend ourselves on the banks of the Sabine, from invasions which must reach us through Texas, as to defend ourselves on the Rio del Norte, where we would be but poorly supported by a thinly populated Texan territory? Will we not be as safe with Louisiana as the borders, which we must defend, as if we had to defend Texas also? Those steamboats on the Father of Waters would soon carry thousands of hardy sons of the more Northern sections to defend our country, as it is now bounded, from invasion. Canada was on our boundaries during the last war, yet even England was not able to vanquish us when Scott and others covered themselves with glory. And if we were not afraid of England, then, shall we grat

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 5, 1844

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

CLAY ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

CHESTER BUTLER, of Luzerne.
TOWNSEND HAINES, of Chester.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

Districts.

1 Joseph G. Clarkson, Philadelphia.
2 John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia.
3 John D. Ninesteel, Philapelphia.
4 John S. Littell, Germantown, Philadelphia county.
5 Benjamin Frick, Limerick P. O., Montgomery co.
6 Eleazer T. M'Dowell, Doylestown, Bucks county.
7 Samuel Shafer, Chester county.
8 William Hiester, New Holland, Lancaster county.
9 John S. Hiester, Reading, Berks county.
10 Alex. E. Brown, Easton, Northampton county.
11 Jonathan J. Slocum, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county.
12 Henry Drinker, Montrose, Susquehanna county.
13 James Pollock, Milton, Northumberland county.
14 John Killinger, Anville, Lebanon county.
15 Daniel M. Smyser, Gettysburgh, Adams county.
16 Frederick Watts, Carlisle, Cumberland county.
17 James Mathers, Mifflintown, Juniata county.
18 Andrew J. Ogle, Somerset, Somerset county.
19 Daniel Washabaugh, Bedford, Bedford county.
20 John L. Gow, Washington, Washington county.
21 Andrew W. Loomis, Pittsburgh, Allegheny county.
22 James M. Power, Greenville, Mercer county.
23 William A. Irvine, Irvine, Warren county.
24 Benjamin Hartshorn, Curwensville, Clearfield co.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

General JOSEPH MARKLE,
Of Westmoreland County.

Congress,
CORNELIUS DARRAGH

Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.

Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.

Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.

Canal Commissioner,
SIMEON GUILFORD of Lebanon county.

☞**To our Patrons.**—We are sorry to be under the necessity of giving our worthy patrons a gentle hint. You all know that we cannot furnish you with a paper without money, and from some cause or other, but little of the commodity has reached us of late. Although our list is now larger than at any time previous, to the present, thus rendering our expenses heavier, our receipts have never been less. Our patrons as far as our acquaintance with them extends, we know to be clever, honest men, and when we tell them that we have not received from our weekly list, since the first of January last, hardly enough to pay for the paper on which it is printed, we know we shall touch their sympathies and every one will be ready to pay up. By so doing they will send us on our way rejoicing, and enable us to labor cheerfully for their instruction and amusement. Our means for conducting our paper depend entirely upon our subscribers, or we should not make this appeal.—Those who deal in coal are informed that they can pay by delivering coal at the office, or at such place as we may direct.

THE PRESIDENCY—THE GREAT ISSUES.

The two great issues before the people in the present Presidential campaign, are the *Tariff* and the *Annexation* questions. There are other interesting issues, but these are of the most commanding importance. The continuance and preservation of a Protective Tariff, we think must by this time be clear to every unprejudiced mind, depends on the success of the Whig party. If Mr. Clay is elected the Tariff is safe, and our manufacturers, and mechanics, and farmers, and laborers will have the agreeable satisfaction which springs from a feeling of security and safety of an important interest, one on which the livelihood of so many depends.

But the Annexation issue is, if possible, still more important than that of the Tariff, as besides its own intrinsic merits and demerits, it will affect ultimately the Tariff, and every other Northern interest.—The people, therefore, have a right to demand, and should demand, proper guarantees on this subject.

With regard to Mr. Polk, the case is clear. He is emphatically the Texas candidate. He was nominated mainly, if not entirely, on this issue. Van Buren, the *real* nominee of the party, was *cheated* out of his rights by the Annexationists, on account of his opposition to the scheme. Mr. Polk himself has declared in favor of immediate annexation, and he is supported on this issue by the whole annexation party of the country. If he is elected, the question is decided *for annexation* beyond recall. This no impartial man can deny.

Mr. Clay's position, on the other hand, is such that there is no probability that Texas can be annexed under his administration. He only favors annexation on contingencies which there is no probability will ever arise, and which, if the North is true to herself, never can arise. Mark Mr Clay's anguage. He would be glad to see Texas annexed, but how? Why, *"without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms."*

Now, where is the man in the Union who supposes Texas can ever be annexed in this manner? Is it at all likely the "COMMON CONSENT OF THE UNION" can ever be obtained? It will be recollected that Massachusetts, by her Legislature, has emphatically declared almost unanimously, that she would consider annexation the dissolution of the Union. Her consent, then, can never be obtained. Other states have passed similar resolutions. *"The common consent of the Union,"* is a thing utterly impossible. If it is possible to obtain the "common consent of the Union," who will there be to object to it?

But further; on this subject Mr. Clay says he will be governed, in the event of his election, "by *the paramount duty of preserving the Union entire and in harmony*, regarding it as I do as the great guaranty of every political and public blessing, under Providence, which as a free people we are permitted to enjoy."

The *"paramount* duty," then, Mr. Clay considers is *"the preserving the Union entire and in harmony."* Can this be done and Texas be annexed under the existing feelings at the North? Will any man of common sense say it can be? Doubtless Mr. Clay feels as Mr. Berrien does, that one county in the Union is more to be regarded than all Texas out of it.

The case, then, is just this. Mr. Polk is running on the rallying cry of Texas "Polk and Texas," is the chief motto of the party. The public is appealed to, to elect him on this issue. If he is elected public opinion will have decided in favor of annexation. The question will be settled.

On the other hand, Mr. Clay's friends to a man, throughout the Union, oppose Texas Annexation, except it can come in "without dishonor, without war, and with the common consent of the Union," and the great majority of his friends *oppose it under any circumstances*. He is, therefore, the Anti annexation candidate, and his election will give expression to public opinion against it. Is not this clear? Will any man say that the chances against annexation are not a thousand fold better with Mr. Clay than with Mr. Polk for President?

On these issues we go to the people. Mr. Polk is for immediate annexation. Mr. Clay says, he will never consent to annex Texas without the *common* consent of the Union." "without dishonor," "without war," and upon just and equal terms. Now, shall we *consent* to annexation with all its train of evils by electing Mr. Polk, or *refuse* it by electing Mr. Clay. It is for the people to decide, and their decision is pregnant with immense consequences.

Let no man be led away by the sophistries of those who oppose Mr. Clay and the Whig party, under every imaginable circumstance. They will tell you there is no difference between Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk on this question. Before you believe them, consult your own reason,—ask your own heart whether they speak *the truth*, and if you find from the facts in the case, that their statement is not true, that there is a great difference, you may set them down as improper and unsafe guides. No man can say with truth that there is no difference between Messrs. Clay and Polk on this question.—Mr. Clay's position is vastly, incalculably superior, in the view of an unprejudiced man opposed to annexation. And it shows a secret desire for the success of Polk, whatever may be the professed creed, in every man who asserts the contrary.

JUDGE KING—WHO SPEAKS THE TRUTH!

The Spirit of Liberty, the abolition print of this city, says that Judge King denied, when in this city, that he answered Mr. Giddings' question about voting for a slaveholder. When Mr. Giddings asked Mr. King if he would vote for a slaveholder if he could at once and entirely abolish slavery thereby, the Spirit of Liberty says Mr. King *refused to reply*. The Liberty Herald, at Warren, made a similar statement. The last Western Reserve Chronicle notices these contradictions, and says Mr. King *did reply*. The Chronicle says:

Our reporter on that occasion, undoubtedly, reported correctly, but if that is not so, then we have the testimony of many others who corroborate his statement, and among them Mr. Wm. McFarland, of this place, a third party man, who declares that Judge King did make the reply as charged. Here, then, we have Rice convicted of uttering and reiterating a falsehood, by his own friends.

But the denial of Mr. Rice, of the Liberty Herald, brought out the gentleman who reported the discussion. He has consulted with several persons of undoubted probity, both Whigs and Liberty men present at the debate, and finds himself fully sustained. He says:

I therefore re-assert with confidence that the question and answer were as follows nearly verbatim: said Mr. Giddings, *"Would you be willing, if by so doing, you could at once and entirely abolish slavery, to vote for a slaveholder?"* Judge King, after considerable dodging and prevarication, being driven to the wall by Mr. G. for a direct answer, replied quite sharply, *"No Sir! I would not!"* and then dropping his voice a little as he turned to take his seat he added "I would not vote for a slaveholder under any circumstances." To this statement the editor of the Herald answers, that the Judge refused to answer the question at all, "and that is the only way in which he gave it a negative answer."

Now I assert that so far from this being true, tha Judge King did answer the question, and in the manner above mentioned. This is the point at issue between us, and if the editor of the Herald wishes for proof he shall have it—unimpeachable.

Now who tells the falsehood in this denial, the misnamed Spirit of Liberty or Judge King? That Judge King did answer Mr. Giddings can be abundantly proven. Did Judge King really deny that he did so, or has he been misrepresented by the abolition paper?

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The Western Reserve Chronicle, of the 3d inst., contains a notice of C. M. Clay's remarks at that place, from which we gather some interesting facts. Mr. Clay told the Liberty men, that in voting for Birney, and opposing Henry Clay, they were *going directly against the end they pretended to be in favor of*. He told them, that if they *must* keep up a separate organization—speaking on the supposition that they *would* keep it up at any rate, regardless of the consequences, to do it in their State or County ticket.

He also stated a very important objection to Texas Annexation, entertained by Henry Clay. He said Henry Clay told him, in private conversation, not long since, that he was opposed to the measure, *so long* as Texas would cost the United States more than she was worth. He said that when he (Henry Clay) was Secretary of State, he offered $4,000,000 for Texas, and that he considered *her worth far less now*, after having all her valuable lands covered with scrip in the hands of land speculators. Henry Clay, then, is opposed to Annexation, so long as Texas has a debt of 20, or 10, or $4,000,000 against her. Mr. C. M. Clay said, when speaking on this subject—"If you cannot believe Mr. Clay himself, and if you cannot believe those of his friends who are in daily intercourse, with him, who can you believe?" True enough. C. M. Clay, a firm opposer of Texas Annexation, who has daily intercourse with Henry Clay, is willing to trust him on Annexation—but some pretended friends of C. M. Clay, and opposers of Annexation in this region, would even rather have Polk elected! What consistency!

Loco Nomination for Governor.

We learn that Francis R. Shunk, Esq., was nominated unanimously as the Loco candidate for Governor, by the Convention assembled at Harrisburgh.

Another Stabbing Case—Probable Murder

Another case of stabbing was perpetrated last night which rivals Gallagher's. The stabber was "Mike Delaney," a well known character—the name of the person stabbed we did not learn. It appears that he was talking to Delaney's sister, in an alley adjoining Dalzell & Fleming's warehouse on Water st, when Delaney came up to him and commenced talking. What transpired we did not learn, but the result was that D. stabbed him three times with a knife in the pit of the Stomach, in the Abdomen and in the neck under the ear, supposed to be mortally. D. was seen to put the knife in his pocket afterwards. The alarm was raised and he pursued—we understood some distance, at all events he was captured and lodged in the Tombs. He pretended to be totally ignorant of the whole affair—he did not even know that such an occurrence had transpired. These are all the particulars we could learn.

THE RIVER.—Our river is now in a fine stage, six feet in the channel We expect tremendous delegations to our Convention from the river counties.

FLAGS.—Our city will soon be a city of banners. Every day adds largely to the number which adorn our streets, nearly all Whig emblems. Occasionally a solitary hickory bush is seen, looking very lonely—emblematical of Polk and the "lone star" principles.

☞The publication of a meeting of Whigs of Ross township at Bryant's on the 7th was a mistake No meeting will be held there, but the people of Ross will attend the meeting in the grove near Spang's Iron Works, in Indiana Township, advertised for on that day.

Attention the Whole.—To the Townships.

It is earnestly requested of our friends in the townships, to try and arrive in this city on the 10th, by 9 o'clock. The delegates from the surrounding counties and states will mostly be here the evening before, and it is the wish to employ the whole day so that no time be lost. If the township delegations are not in therefore by 9 o'clock, the movement of the whole convention will be delayed on their account, and that we are confident they would not wish. Let all then strive to be in by 9.

☞To our brethren of the corps editorial, who may attend our Convention on the 10th, we beg leave to say, if they will call at our office they will find the *latch-string out*.

☞Among the names of the persons we have heard mentioned, who are expected to be present and address the Convention on the 10th, are Hon. Thos. Ewing and Dr. Hanna, of Ohio, Senator Barrow, of Louisiana, David Ullman, of New York; Mr. Pitts of Baltimore, and Thaddeus Stevens and T. M. T. M'Kennan of Pennsylvania. There are other speakers who will doubtless be present, but these we have heard are confidently expected.

BOATMEN, AHOY.—The river men held a meeting on Tuesday evening and resolved to turn out on the 10th, with their fellow Whigs, in a manner befitting their manly spirit, and ardent enterprize. In this they evince sound judgment No portion of our fellow-citizens are more interested in Whig principles. The destruction of the Tariff would strike their business to the earth, and it is all-important to them in their business, if there were no better considerations, that the Union should be preserved. They are also vitally interested in the improvement of our rivers, which is a part of the cherished policy of the Whig party, and which Mr. Clay has always supported, while Mr. Polk and his supporters, are the sworn enemies of all internal improvements. The intelligent river men see this, and they are, therefore, Whigs!

THE GRAT CAMPAIGN.—Chandler, of the United States Gazette, who is travelling through the eastern part of the State, says wherever he goes he finds every man, woman and child engaged in electioneering!

CLAY AND MARKLE.

OUR GREAT CONVENTION.

All accounts conspire to render it certain that if the weather is favorable, (of which we have now every prospect,) we shall have one of the largest and most glorious conventions ever held in Pennsylvania. From all quarters accounts reach us of preparations making to attend this great council of the people. It will be a sight worth coming a great distance to see, as a pageant or show, but when the high and noble objects for which the people meet are considered,—the assembling of a free people to promote the objects of good government, and to express their opinion in favor of the men they wish for Rulers,—the scene becomes sublime and intensely interesting.

Come one—come all! Let no Whig who can reach here stay away! It will be a day long to be remembered—a day the scenes of which can be recounted to our children in other years. Come, then, without fail. The unfaltering Whigs of Pittsburgh and Allegheny invite their brethren of the townships, of the surrounding counties, and of our sister states to come and meet with us. We desire to greet you in this noble cause. *The latch-string will be out!* We hail you as brethren, we invite you as brethren to come and pledge each other for our country, our Union, and our principles!

The Chief Marshall has furnished us with the following programme of arrangements for the early part of the day. A further account will be published on Monday.

Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania Tariff Mass Convention, to meet at Pittsburgh on Tuesday the 10th Sept. inst.

The following appointments are announced.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Pittsburgh.—Wm. Eichbaum, Leopold Sahl, Joshua Hanna, Benj. Weaver, John Smith, (5th Ward,) Joseph Robinson, Melchor Beltzhoover, C. L. Magee, R. H. Peebles, A. Richardson, Saml. Roseburg, James Fenlon, J. P. Pears, Jno. Laughlin, Robt. Mackey, Jno. Small, Jas. Morehead, J. Gebheart, David Sims,. Jno. Willock, William Graham, Jr., D. T. Morgan, S. R. Johnston.

Allegheny—Jno. Morrison, James Robinson, Nicholas Voeghtly, Maj. Henry Ity, E. W. Stevens, Jno. E. Parke.

Reserve.—Jno. Sampson.

Lawrenceville.—Z. Wainwright.

Ohio Township.—Col. Hugh Duff, Capt. Jno. Hay.

Ross Township.—Major John Brown, A. Hilands.

West Deer.—Jno. Magill.

East Deer.—Francis Karns.

Indiana.—James Wilson.

Sharpsburgh.—James O'Harra, S. R. Newport.

Pitt Township.—Geo. Rice, Jacob Vogdes, Wm. Thompson Jno. Herron.

Plum Township.—Col. Robert Carothers, Col. Hugh Logan.

Wilkins Tp.—Jas. Kelly.

Elizabeth Tp.—Jno. Walker, Jr., Danl. McCurdy.

Jefferson Tp.—E. Percival, J. S. Wilson.

Upper St. Clair Tp.—A. Gilfillan Col. Wm Lea

Lower St. Clair.—Ephraim Jones.

Sligo.—Jas. Young.

Birmingham.—John Brown, Jos. McKnight.

Mifflin.—Samuel Hamilton, Henry Large.

Fayette Tp.—Thos. Johnston.

Moon Tp.—Jacob Guy, John D. M'Cormic.

Pine.—John Duncan.

Versailles Tp.—William A. Shaw, William Cavin.

Baldwin Tp.—Jos. Douglass, Jno. Cowan.

Peebles Tp.—Daniel Neigley, L. Noble.

Robinson Tp.—Capt. John Young, Wm. Marks, Jr.

Franklin.—George Neely.

AIDS TO CHIEF MARSHALS.

Pittsburgh.—Charles B. Scully, J. B. Murray.

Allegheny.—Rich. Gray.

Jefferson Tp.—Wm. Simmons.

Upper St. Clair Tp.—Hiram Hultz.

The assistant Marshals are requested to meet at Tippecanoe Hall, in Liberty street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All the delegations are requested to be in Pittsburgh, on the ground designated for their meeting, as early as 9 o'clock, A. M., if practicable, as it is the wish of the Committee to commence at half past 9 o'clock to count the delegates, with a view of awarding the prize banners.

Delegations from the Townships in Allegheny Co. south of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers will meet in 3d street, above or east of Wood street.

Delegations from the Townships north and east of the Monongahela river will meet in 4th street, above Wood.

Delegations from Townships north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers will meet in 5th street, above Wood.

Reserve will meet in 6th street.

Delegations from City of Allegheny will meet in Liberty, above Wood street.

Pittsburgh delegations will meet in Liberty street, above Wayne street.

The procession will move from Water street—up Wood to 6th—down 6th to Liberty—down Liberty to Market—down Market to Water—down Water to Penn street—up Penn to Mechanic's street—thence by the bridge over the Allegheny river to the Butler Turnpike—thence to the foot of Seminary Hill.

The order of procession, and other arrangements and appointments will be announced hereafter.

HARMAR DENNY, Chief Marshal.

September 3, 1844.

THE GREAT MASS WHIG TARIFF TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION.

The following arrangements and appointments have been made for the Torch Light Procession on the evening of the 10th Sept.

AIDS TO MARSHAL.

P. N. Guthrie—Pittsburgh,
Wm. M. Davis—Allegheny City.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS

Samuel Barnes, 1st Ward Pittsburgh,
James Fenlon, 2d do do
John M'Faden, 3d do do
John Small, 4th do do
Wm Sutch, 5th do do
Carter Curtis, 1st Ward Allegheny City,
Arnold Millinger, 2nd do do
John Hann, 3d do do
Jacob Painter, 4th do do
Wm. Speer, Reserve Township.
Wm. Rice, Pitt do.
David Chess, Birmingham.
James Marlatt, Lower St. Clair.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Delegations will form on Liberty St.; the right on Marbury, occupying the same position as in the day. After the line is formed, the County and Township obtaining the Prize Banners will be marched to the front. The Procession will then take up the line of march along Marbury to Penn, up Penn to Walnut, along Walnut to Liberty, down Liberty to Smithfield, along Smithfield to Fourth, along Fourth to Grant, down Grant to Water, along Water to Wood, along Wood to Liberty, along Liberty to Market, along Market to Water, along Water to Liberty, up Liberty to the place of starting.

Delegations will light their Transparencies and be in line ready to march at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

GEO. S. HAYS, *Chief Marshal.*

Allegheny County T. A. Association.

☞The annual meeting of the Allegheny county Total Abstinence Association will be held in Temperance Hall, Pittsburgh, on Friday, 13th September next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

T. J. ASHBRIDGE,
aug 21 Sec'y to the Executive committee.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Pitt Township.

☞A meeting of the friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen, Markle and the Tariff, will be held at the house of C. Freyvogle, 4th street road, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to make preparations for attending the Convention.

A. B. CURLING, Pres't.
D. D. BRUCE, Sec'y. sept 5

Robinson Township Clay Club.

☞The Robinson Clay Club will meet at Jones' Ferry on Tuesday, 10th September, to attend the Whig convention. A punctual attendance of the club is requested.

ISAAC WALKER, Jr., Sec'y.
aug 31

☞All housekeepers willing to afford lodgings for delegates to the Whig Convention on the 10th inst., and who have not already reported the numbers they can accommodate, (remembering that floors as well as bedsteads will be in requisition) will please report without delay to either of the following committees, viz:

1st Ward, Pittsburgh—John Caldwell. S. R. Johnson.
2d " " Josiah King. Geo. Singer.
3d " " Robert Mackey. J. Shipton.
4th " " B Weaver, L. S. Johns.
5th " " Wm. Sutch, H. Brunot.

Allegheny—John Tassey, John Morrison. E. W. Stephens, W. A. Irvine, John E. Parke, H. P. Schwartz.

☞The utmost liberality of Whig housekeepers must be exercised.

Allegheny County Meetings.

The following Whig Meetings will be held in Allegheny county previous to the 10th September next:—

Indiana " Wednesday, 4 " at Fairview.
Plum " Thursday, 5 " at Monroe's.
Wilkins " Friday, 6 " at Wilkinsb'g.
Peebles " Saturday, 7 " at East Liberty
Ross " do 7 " J. C. Bryant's.
Indiana " do 7 " at the Grove above Spang's iron works.

aug 30

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1844.

A. GORDON—J. P. PEARS—W. RICHBAUM.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ..... 3½@3¾
Pearls ..... @4½
Scorchings ..... 3½@3¾
Saleratus ..... 3 @3½
Ale—₱ bbl
XX Ale ..... @6.00
Common ..... @5.00
Axes—₱ dozen.
Holmes' ..... @12.00
Mann's ..... 13.00@14.00
Anchors—₱ lb.
Juniata ..... 7 @8
Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ..... 8 @9
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ..... @13
Common ..... @ 9
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ..... 2.62½@2.70
Small size ..... @ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... @27
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ..... 50.00@55.00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1.00@1.50
Shaker ..... 2.00@2.25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... @4.00
Black Oak ..... @3.00
Hemlock ..... 2.50@3.00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... @—
From wagon ..... @ 4½
Cotton—₱ lb.
Tennfee & Alabam 7 @ 8½
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ..... @12½
Cocoa, prepared ..... 20 @24
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... @ 8
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20 @—
Cincinnati do ..... @23
Sperm, best brands ..... @38
Do interior ..... @33
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10 ..... @16
" 11 to 13 ..... @17
" 14 ..... @18
Increasing ½@1c. ₱ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500 ..... @ 9
" 600 ..... @ 8
" 700 ..... @ 7
" 800, 900, 1000— @ 6
Coveriet Yarn, lb— @23
Carpet Chain ..... @26
Cotton Twine ..... @25
Candle Wick ..... @17
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ..... @12½
St. Domingo ..... 6½@ 6¾
Laguayra ..... 7½@ 7¾
Rio ..... 6¾@ 7¾
Havana ..... @—
Copper—₱ lb.
Brazers' ..... 29 @30
Sheathing ..... 29 @30
Bolt ..... @35
Old ..... 6 @18
Cordage by coil—₱ lb [10 ₱ cent. on these prices for cash.]
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ..... @3
Bevel'd gearage do ..... @3½
Light machinery do ..... @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ..... @3
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ..... @3
over 10 in ..... @3½
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars ..... @3
Hollow-ware assort'd— @3½
Dog Irons ..... @3½
Sad Irons ..... @6
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ..... @6
Wagon boxes ..... @3½
Dearborn ₱ set— @62½
Counter weights ..... @62½
Tea kettles, doz. —@ 9.00
Waffle Irons— @12.00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar ..... @ 2.50
24 in. bow front— @ 2.50
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c— 3 @ 8½
38 Laurel & Brunswick ..... 8½@ 9
Pittsburgh ..... @ 8
37 Light ..... @ 6½
3-4 Light ..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine ..... @ 9½
33 Bleached ..... 8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths 8 @13
Tickings—
33 Sacs ..... @10½
Rochester ..... @14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c— 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9¼@10
Bleached do ..... 10½@11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors ..... 8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ..... 11 @11½
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum ..... 4 @ 4½
Assafœtida ..... 25 @ 18
Arrow Root ..... 8 @10
Aquafortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined ..... 22 @25
Balsam, Peru ..... 2.00@2.25
Do Copavia ..... 35 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined ..... 87 @1.15
Chloride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineal ..... 1.50@1.62
Cream Tartar ..... 21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @13
Galls ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic ..... 31 @37
" Copal ..... @50
" Tragacinth ..... 31 @37½
" Shellac ..... 16 @18
" Mastic ..... 1.20@1.25
Ipecac ..... 75 @87
Jalop, powdered ..... 80 @ 88
Litharge ..... 5½@ 6¼
Liquorice Root ..... 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ..... 10 @22
Lac Dye ..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ..... 31 @37
Manna, Flake ..... 62 @75
Madder, Umbro ..... 22 @25
Madder, Common ..... 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey ..... 20 @60
Oil, Vitriol ..... 4½@ 5
" Castor ..... 1.00@1.25
" Cassia ..... 3.25@3.75
" Cloves ..... 2.75@3.00
" Lemon ..... 2.25@4.00
" Peppermint ..... 4.75@5.00
Opium, Turkey ..... 3.50@4.00
Quinne ..... —@3.50
Rhubarb, root ..... 68 @75
Sal Ammoniac ..... 5½@ 6¼
Sal Soda ..... 5 @ 6
Senna ..... 8 @20
Tartaric Acid ..... 50 @55
Vitriol, Blue ..... 10½@12
Flour and Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood ..... 5½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped 2½@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished ..... 11 @12
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ..... @—
Shorts ..... @—
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky ..... 23 @27
Ohio & Penn'a ..... 25 @28
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 —@—
No 1 hlf-bls— @ 7.25
No 2 ..... 11.00@11.25
No 2 hlf-bls— @ 6
No 3 ..... @ 8.25
No 1 kitts ..... —@—
Herring, No. 1 ..... 5.25@ 5.37
No 2 ..... 4.75@ 5.00
Salmon, No. 1 ..... @17.00
No 2 ..... —@—
Shad ..... @ 8.25
Cod, ₱ lb ..... @—
Fruit—
Almonds, shelled ..... @—
Soft ..... 20 @22
Hard ..... @11
Currants, Zante ..... @15
Filberts ..... 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ..... 16 @18
Malaga ..... @12
Raisins, Muscat ..... @—
Bunch ..... 2.45@2.50
Bloom ..... —@—
Cranberries, bush —@—
Lemons Sicily, bx 3.75@4.00
Oranges do ..... 4.25@4.50
Peaches dry, bush —@1.00
Apples dry, ... —@ —
Apples green, bbl. 1.00@1.25
Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands ..... @3.56
Superfine, ... @3.50
Scratched ..... @3.25
Fine ..... @3.25
Rye Flour ..... @3.37
" hf. bbls ..... @1.75
Buckwheat, ... @—
" hf. bls ..... @—
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ..... @13.00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore, *via* Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl ..... 70 @75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lead, Tallow, &c ..... @45
Feathers ..... @—
Furs & Peltries ..... @75
Wool ..... @75
Rags ..... @75
Ashes ..... @45
Oil of all kinds ..... @50
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ..... @45
To Cleveland, " ..... @36
Western.
Via the River.
To Cincinnati ..... 10 @12½
Louisville ..... 15 @20
St. Louis ..... @40
Glass
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross ..... @9.00
Pint, do ..... @7.00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 to gallon ..... @9.00
Claret, ₱ gross ..... @9.00
Window Glass—₱ box—City brands.
8x10 ..... 2.50@2.75
10x12 ..... 3.70@3.75
12x18 ..... 8.70@9.00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24 ..... 12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10 ..... 1.81@2.12
10x12 ..... 2.81@3.12
Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG ..... 5.00@6.00
Eagle, 6½ lbs ..... @3.00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters ..... @7.00
FFFG do ..... @4.00
Eagle do in papers —@3.00
Rock powder ..... 3.50@4.00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat ..... 65 @66
Rye ..... @57½
Oats ..... 17 @18
Corn ..... 33 @35
Barley ..... @—
Glue—₱ lb.
Pittsb. common ..... @—
Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng ..... @25
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy ..... @ 6.00
Clover ..... @—
Straw, 100 bdls. —@—
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri ..... 9 @12
Spanish ..... 15½@17½
Do salted ..... 20 @13
Do kips ₱ skin .1.25@1.62
Green ..... 4½@ 5
Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky ..... @—
Manilla ..... @—
Hops—₱ lb.
First sort '44 ..... 9½@10
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, 40 ..... 1.75@1.87
Spanish ..... 1.30@1.40
Manilla ..... 1.20@1.25
Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig ..... 3½@3¾
Bar ..... @4
Common sizes Pipe .5½@6
Sheet ..... @6
Leather—₱ lb.
Sole, Baltimore ..... 20 @22
New York ..... 17 @20
Damaged ..... 15 @17
Slaughter ..... 20 @24
Skirting ..... 23 @25
Harness, black ..... 20 @24
Bridles, black, per doz. sides ..... 30.00@36.00
Russet do ..... 36.00@42.00
Upper, finish'd .24.00@36.00
Kips finished ..... 24.00@36.00
Calf skin do ..... 13.00@26.00
Lace Leather ..... 18.00@—
N. England Seating.
No 1 ₱ dozen ..... 15.00@—
2 do ..... 35.00@—
3 do ..... 25.00@—
Sheep skins ..... @
Lumber—From pile—₱ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch —@18.00
Common, " —@ 8.50
Clear, 1¼ " —@41.50
Com'n 1¼ " —@31.50
Clear, 2 " —@34.00
Com'n 2 " —@15.00
Flooring clear 1 inch do— @22.00
1 in. common —@15.00
Oak do do ..... 28.00@30.00
Pine Shingles ₱ 100 ..... @ 1.75
Laths, sawed, 100 —@—
Malcable Iron—₱ lb.
Malcable Iron ..... @15
Molasses—₱ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost— @45
" N Orleans — @40
New Orleans ..... 31½@32
Country ..... —@—
Naval Stores—
Rosin, ₱ brl ..... 2.50@2.75
Pitch ..... —@4.50
Tar, Allegheny ..... —@—
" N. Carolina— —@4.50
Turpentine, gall— 50@ 50
Varnish, Copal ..... 1.75@2.00
Oakum—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh ..... @7
Oils—₱ gallon.
Linseed ..... — 75
Lard, City ..... 50@ 60
Olive ..... @5.50
Sperm, bleached .1.10@1.15
" unbleached .1.05@1.10
" Full ..... 95@1.00
Whale ..... 70@ 75
Tanners, ₱ brl .15.00@24.00
Paints—₱ lb.
Prus. Blue ..... 1.00@1.25
Lampblack ..... 6½@ 7
Span. Whiting ..... 1½@ 2
Chrome Green ..... 50 @55
" Yellow No 1 33 @35
" " No 2 ..25 @28
Brunsw'k Green ..15 @20
White Lead, dry ..6¼@ 7
" in oil, pure, keg .1.65@1.75
" " No. 1 ..1.45@1.50
Red Lead ..... 7 @ 8
Yellow Ochre ..... 2½@ 3
Ven. Red ..... 4½@ 5
Verdigris ..... 34 @38
Pig Metal—₱ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1 Foundry ..... @28.00
" Forge ..27.00@28.00
Hanging Rock.
No. 1 Foundry ..... @30.00
" Forge ..29.00@30.00
Tennessee.
Tennessee ..... 25.00@27.00
Plaster Paris—₱ ton
Plaster Paris ..... @14.50
Provisions—
Bacon Hams ..... 5½@6½
" Shoulders ..... @4½
" Sides ..... @4½
Hoground, city cure —@4½
" country cure .. 3½@4
Lard, No 1, in kegs ..... @5½
" 2, in kegs ..... @5
" 1, in bbls ..... @5
Butter " 1, in kegs .6½@7
" 1, in roll ..... 8 @10
Cheese, W. Reserve .4 @5½
" Goshen ..... @—
" Pine Apple —@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ₱ bbl ..... @3.50
Do Butter ..... @4.50
Potatoes—₱ bushel.
Mercer ..... @—
Neshannocks ..... @25
Rags—₱ lb.
Country mixed ..... 2½@2¾
Do good white ..... @3½
Rice—₱ lb.
Rice ..... —@4½
Salt—₱ bbl.
No. 1 afloat ..... @1.00½
1 in store ..1.12½@1.15
2 afloat ..... @—
Table, doz. box 1.50 @2.00
Seeds—₱ bushel.
Clover ..... —@—
Timothy ..... 1.37½@1.37½
Flaxseed ..... —@ 80
Spices—₱ lb.
Cloves ..... @15
Cassia, in Mats ..... @22
Ginger ..... @10
Nutmegs ..... @125
Pepper ..... @12½
Alspice ..... @16
Snakeroot—₱ lb.
Virginia ..... @12½
Seneca ..... @16
Soap—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow ..... @5
Cincinnati yellow ..... @5
Chillicothe yellow ..... @5
Pittsburgh brown ..... @4½
Cincinnati brown ..... @4½
Chillicothe brown ..... @4
Castile ..... @—
Starch—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1 ..... @6½
Cincinnati No 1 ..... @7
Steel—₱ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Foreign.
Cast & shear ..... 17½@18½
Do single ..... 16 @17
Best German ..... @12½
" Eagle ..... @10½
" Hoop L ..... @24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel ..... @16
Shear single ..... @—
" double ..... @—
" treble ..... @—
German steel ..... @10
English blister ..... @12½
American blister— @ 5½
Spring ..... 5½@ 6½
Spirits—₱ gallon.
Brandy, Borde

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 2, 1844.

Danger of Disunion—Annexation of Texas.

That there are quite a number of individuals both in the Northern and Southern States friendly to disunion, and that this number is daily increasing cannot admit of a doubt, and when we reflect that this feeling is comparatively a new one, the birth of modern times, and springing from causes actively at work, the danger thereby arising to the peace and security of the nation is well worthy of attention.

The disunion feeling in the South is open and avowed, and too well known to need any illustration or proof. It is chiefly confined to one State, but its ramifications extend to all the Southern States. It is a subtle poison, destructive of patriotism and nationality of feeling, and is quietly, but constantly, infusing its baneful influences into every part of the body politic.

The disunion feeling in the North is not so clearly marked, or so generally known, but yet is apparent enough to cause painful feelings to the careful observer. It is yet, and pray Heaven it may ever remain so, an *unpopular* feeling in the North, and men hide their sentiments on the subject from the public gaze, or only give vent to them in unguarded moments of excitement. Still there are open and avowed evidences sufficient to awaken attention. Among these we may name the resolutions passed a few months ago by the National Anti-slavery Society, in which disunion was urged as a duty. To these we have now the open advocacy of disunion by the "*True Wesleyan*," a paper edited by three Reverend clergymen of some note, to wit: Orange Scott, J. Horton and L. Lee. This paper is the accredited organ of the 'Wesleyan Methodist Church,' of which the Rev. Edward Smith, well known in this region, is one of the principal men, being president of a Conference. A late number of this paper says: "*We have long been of opinion that the glory of God and happiness of man requires a* SEVERANCE OF THE UNION, *both in Church and State!*" "*The nation* cannot long brave the moral sentiment of the country. And blessed be that day when the UNGODLY COMPACT SHALL BE BROKEN UP!"

Such are the sentiments promulgated by a professedly religious paper, published in Boston by Reverend clergymen. They are sent to us by the organ of a growing Christian denomination, and are read and doubtless acceded to by thousands.

Under these circumstances, the annexation project assumes a still higher importance. Who cannot see that the annexation of Texas will weaken the bonds which unite us together, and throw an apple of discord into our midst, pregnant with the most fearful mischiefs. With Texas annexed, the South will feel strengthened and powerful. She will fear disunion less, and care less about the feelings and sympathies, and, if you will, prejudices of the North. With the powerful increase in her representation in the Senate, she will have it in her power to protect her peculiar interest to the detriment of Northern pursuits and the prosperation of free industry. The North, on the other hand, wearied with constant contention, and outraged in their feelings, will begin to contemplate with complacency freedom from these evils by disunion.

With these sentiments and influences existing North and South, who does not see that every application for the admission of a new state, carved out of Texas, will convulse the Union from centre to circumference. In fact, under all the aspects of the case, there can be no doubt that the Annexation of Texas will inevitably, sooner or later cause a dissolution of the Union. Is it not clear, then, that the contingency on which Mr. Clay, will agree to annexation, can never arrive. He only favors annexation when it can be done without endangering the peace, integrity, and stability of the present Union. That time can never come; at least not in our day.

After the above article was prepared the following additional evidence of the advance of the disunion spirit in the South, came to hand. Well may the friends of our glorious Union entertain forebodings of evil, when *treason* stalks abroad almost unreproved.

The Richmond Enquirer having affected to treat lightly the recent disunion movements in South Carolina, the Charleston Courier, Calhoun's organ, and the principal paper in South Carolina, says in reply—

"We tell the *Enquirer* that the spirit and cry of "disunion here are no 'bubble,' or 'bugaboo' either; "but that Mr. Rhett and his Bluffton boys and others constituents are *openly seeking to dissolve the* "*Union*, unless their mad pretensions are yielded "to by the *cowed* spirit of the rest of the Union."

Aye—men of the North, lovers of the Union, conservatives of the public peace, you are expected to be "COWED" by these treasonable wretches, who support "*Polk, Texas and Disunion*," at one and the same time. Will you aid them by helping or *permitting* Polk's election?

But we have further evidence—evidence which should prevent Jmes K. Polk from receiving one single vote from a friend of the Union. At a meeting, held on the 27th of July, in Tennessee, at Dunbridge, after Col. Bell had addressed the people in favor of Whig measures, Mr. TURNEY, one of the Polk Electors for the State at large, next appeared on the stand, and commenced by shedding crocodile tears over the condition of the lone star of the West, nearly the whole of his remarks being confined to the single question of annexing Texas to the Union; and if he may be considered a true exponent of the opinions of James K. Polk, it is time the people of the United States should take this Texas question under more serious consideration than they have hitherto done.

"Mr. Turney declared that if ever any civil com "motion should grow out of the agitation of this "question, he for one would be found fighting *for* "*Texas and against the Union!* He also stated "that if he was now a member of Congress, he "would vote for a bill to appropriate money out of "our public treasury, sufficient to pay all the debts "of the Texan Government, whether Texas were "annexed to the United States or not."

Here, then, we have a Locofoco Elector for the State of Tennessee at large, who is supposed to represent the political opinions of James K. Polk, going even beyond the resolutions of the disunionists of South Carolina, and declaring not only a willingness to fight for Texas against the Union, but to vote money out of our treasury to pay the debts of a foreign nation, and then levy a tax upon our own citizens in order to again replenish our treasury. What have the people then to expect from the election of Polk, but the most disgraceful prostitution of the Government to purposes of annexing Texas, paying her debts, and a foreign and disgraceful war, and a final dissolution of the Union.

Locofoco Electioneering—Thievery.

The Whigs of Lower St. Clair township had been making preparations to raise a Whig pole on last Saturday, at which time speeches were to be delivered, &c. A handsome pole had been prepared for the occasion, and left near the spot where it was to be raised, near the house of Mr. Robinson, about two and a half miles from the city, on the Washington turnpike. Rumors had got abroad that the pole would be stolen by the Locofocos, but the Whigs not beleiving that any men could be so steeped in meanness, did not believe there was any danger, and kept no watch. But these rumors proved too true. On Saturday morning the pole was gone! having been spirited away in the darkness of the night by those who hope to succeed by lying and deception. These rascals also cut up a pole at Perrysville, but the Whigs of that place soon procured another, and the Whigs of Lower St. Clair will speedily repair their loss, but no time or efforts can repair the stain the character of the men engaged in the disgraceful business of *stealing* their pole has received. They are thieves, in the true sense of the term—base, cowardly thieves, who choose the darkness of the night to steal a Clay pole. But even they are not so culpable as those demagogues who endeavor to make the people believe the falsehood—that J. K. Polk is a Tariff man!

JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of Philadelphia.

GREAT SPEECH BY MR. WEBSTER.

Tremendous Meeting in Albany New York. Forty Thousand People in Council.

An immense gathering of the Whigs of the River Counties took place at Albany N. Y. on Tuesday last. With one exception, it was the largest meeting ever held in the state. New York city delegation amounted to 6,000, and *twenty thousand* were counted in procession. Forty thousand persons it is thought were present. Samuel Stevens, of Albany Presided, and the assemblage was addressed by Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, and John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia. Mr. Webster spoke for two hours, mainly on the protective policy of the country. The speech is reported in full by Mr. H. G. Raymond, of the New York Courier and Enquirer. It is a splendid production and worthy of the truly great man who delivered it. We regret exceedingly that our limits will not permit of laying it entire before our readers. We will give a synopsis of it in our next.

The Annexation Project—Where shall we stop.

The Baltimore American of Aug., 29, has some very good remarks on the folly of the scheme of Texas Annexation. Well may he question be asked, if the people of the United States are not now satisfied with our present acquisitions, *where shall we stop!* Let the friends of true liberty, the lovers of the American Union, pause and reflect:

A further consideration suggests itself in view of the ultimate annexation of Texas to the United States. If Texas become ours, we shall want California hereafter just as certainly as we desire Texas now. No foreign occupation between us and the Pacific will be tolerated. Will this be all? Shall we not find ourselves grasping all Mexico? The departments bordering on Texas—will not our settlers enter upon those fertile regions? And if the cupidity—the spirit of adventure—of the roving multitudes who will be collected on our South Western frontier, should be aroused and excited by the prospect of possessing the rich mines of Mexico, what shall stay them in their plundering designs?

These are considerations which ought to be regarded in connection with any project for the extension of our territory. *Where will the extension stop?* Can the Union hold together under such an enlargement of territory as must take place if we give way to the passion for acquisition? Texas now—then California—all Mexico afterwards—finally Guatamala and the whole region to the isthmus of Darien? And while the process of extension is going on to the South a like tendency may urge itself northward; and then Canada must become ours and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Why not? Why should the impulse cease if once it is let loose? The appetite for conquest grows by what it feeds on; and if Texas must be annexed because of its contiguity, the same reason will apply for the annexation of countries contiguous to Texas when that shall have become a portion of the Union.

JOHN STROHM has been nominated for Congress by the Antimasons and Whigs of Lancaster.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP is all alive to the importance of the present contest, and the Antimasons and Whigs there have taken hold of the matter in the right spirit. A private letter to the editor of this paper says: "We have now a perfect organization of the party, and we intend to surprise you by an overwhelming vote in October and November. We have entered the lists as competitors for the township Prize Banner, and *we are determined to have it.*"

ELECTIONS TO COME.—The next State elections are as follows: Vermont, September 3, Maine, September 9. Seven States vote in October, namely—Maryland, October 2; Georgia and Arkansas, October 7; New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, October 8; and South Carolina, October 14. The Mississippi State election takes place on the 4th November, and Delaware on the 12th.

MR. BENTON'S OPINION.

The following is an extract from a speech lately delivered at Boonville, Missouri, by Col. Benton:

"Disunion, he said, was a primary object of the treaty, an intrigue for the Presidency was the secondary object; land speculation and stock jobbing were auxiliary objects; and the four objects together brought it forward at the time, and in the manner in which it came forward, just forty days before the Baltimore Convention, and at the exact moment to mix with the Presidential election, and to make dissension, discord and mischief between the north and south.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Clay and Markle Meeting in Mifflin.

In pursuance of public notice, a large number of the citizens of Mifflin and the adjoining Townships in Allegheny county, met at the house of Francis McClure, Esq., on Tuesday the 26th inst., for the purpose of discussing and deliberating on matters in relation to the approaching elections. The meeting was organized by appointing Samuel Hamilton, Esq., President, and Adam Henthorn, Esq., Vice President, and Wm. Flinn, Esq., Secretary.—Mr. Smith was called upon to address the meeting, which he did for upwards of an hour, showing the difference between the candidates for President of the U. S, with an exposition of their previous political lives, as well as present opinions in relation to the tariff and the distribution of the public lands. He was followed by Mr. Bigham, who in a very impressive manner showed the necessity of electing such a man as General Markle to be Governor of Pennsylvania in this important crisis. The propriety of the sale of the public works, a question involved in this election, and the relief of the State from its burden of taxation, and its threat of still greater exactions, if the sale, is not persevered in, and the distribution of the money from the sales of the public land not obtained. He then alluded to Mr. Clay's undeviating exertions throughout his whole life to protect American labor and skill, being the father and constant friend of the two most important measures ever offered for this purpose—the tariff and the distribution of the land money to the States the rightful owners.

The President then moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Whig papers of the county of Allegheny.

On motion of Mr. Flinn, three hearty cheers were then given for the success of our County Ticket, and *six* more for Harry of the West, and "Harrison's" fighting captain.

Proper arrangements were then made for attending the Convention at Pittsburgh on the 10th, and the meeting adjourned.

SAM'L HAMILTON, Pres't.
ADAM HENTHORN, Vice Pres't.
Wm. Flinn, Sec'y.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP CHALLENGE.

At the organization of the Jefferson township Tariff Club on the 24th inst, the undersigned were duly appointed a committee to invite and challenge the friends of Polk and Dallas of Jefferson Township, to meet the Club at such time as will suit their convenience; and discuss the following questions now at issue between the two great political parties: 1st. The Tariff of 1842: 2d. The Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States: 3d The annexation of Texas to the Union: 4th. A remedy for the embarrassments of our state.

JOHN S. WILSON,
E. PERCIVAL,
E. CAMPBELL, Jr.

To the friends of Polk and Dallas of Jefferson Township.

August 29, 1844.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

MR. WHITE:—The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted by the Jefferson Township Tariff Club, on the 26th instant.

Whereas, The too prevalent practice of many of our citizens of 'splitting their tickets,' when questions of importance divide parties, is indicative of a disregard of principle, therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Club, as an evidence of their willingness at all times to sacrifice private feelings for the sake of correct principles, do pledge themselves to vote at the ensuing elections, *the ticket, the whole ticket, and* NOTHING *but the ticket.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Meeting in Upper St. Clair.

Agreeable to adjournment, the Tariff Club of Upper St. Clair Township met at the house of Hiram Hultz, and was called to order by Vice President Miller. The Club was then addressed in a very able and eloquent manner by Messrs. Moses Hampton, John D. Mahon, and T. J. Bigham, Esqrs.

It was then resolved that the friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen and Markle in Upper St Clair Township will march in procession to the great Whig Convention, to be held in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 10th day of September next.

Resolved, That this meeting do now appoint five marshalls, one chief and four assistant marshalls.

Resolved, That we meet at the house of Wm Noble, on the old Washington road, on the 10th of September, at 7½ o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of forming a procession.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to procure music to march with the procession.

Resolved, That the President and Vice Presidents of this Club be a committee to procure a banner, with a suitable motto, for the procession.

The following persons were then elected marshals for the procession, viz: Wm. Lea, Sr., chief marshal, Robert Williams, James Fife, John Gotfillan, and Mansfield Brown assistant marshals.

The following persons were appointed a committee to procure music, viz: David C Hultz, Alex. Miller, Jr., and John Wadsworth.

It was then resolved, that when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet at the house of Col. Wm. Lea, on the third Thursday of September at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Whig papers of the county.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOSEPH MILLER, Prest.
WM. NIXON, Vice Pres't.
James Fife, Secretary.

From the N. O. Bulletin Aug 21st.

FROM MEXICO

By the Mexican schooner *Rosita*, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 5th inst, we have received our files of Mexican papers to that date.

The papers contain nothing regarding the payment of the indemnity to the U. States, now some months past due. They are burdened mainly with remarks and extracts touching the rejection by the American Senate of the Treaty of Annexation.

The proposed campaign against the "revolted department of Texas," is also a subject of remark and of a variety of official papers. The following is the proportion of men to be furnished by each department.

Mexico,	8,000	Michoaca,	1,980
Jalisco,	4,000	Vera Cruz,	1,000
Puebla,	3,800	Durango,	600
Guanajuata,	3,000	Chihuahua,	560
San Luis Potosi,	1,800	Sinaloa,	580
Zacatecas,	1,600	Aguascolientes,	280
Queretara,	600		
Oajaca,	2,000		30,000

Some 2,500 of the above complement are to be dragoons.

The whole Mexican fleet (save the two steamers at New York under repairs,) were lying at Vera Cruz, and we learn verbally, that a considerable portion of their crews are Englishmen and renegade Americans.

Gen. Ampudia has been ordered to take command in the expedition against Texas. His place as Governor of Tobasco has been supplied by Jose Maria Sandovia.

We have received no intelligence as to the time when the expedition is proposed to be put under marching orders. Only a portion of the ammunition ordered from abroad had been received. It is not, therefore, probable that any thing will be attempted before fall, nor until the arrival of the steamers from New York.

The Governor of California has applied to Santa Anna for force to enable him to drive off some American emigrants lately settled on the Rio Sacramento.

The Steamer Mound City lies sunk in Mississippi, a short distance above the mouth of the Ohio. Only the after part of her cabin is above water.—*Lou Jour. 28th.*

The river opposite here is still falling; it has fallen about 12 inches during the last 36 hours. The Upper Mississippi is reported rising at Galena, by boats down to-day. The rise at Keokuk night before last, is said to have been about 12 inches. There is between 4½ and 5 feet water on the lower Rapids.—*St. Louis N. Era Aug. 24th.*

BLOODY AFFRAY IN ST. LOUIS.—We copy the following from the St. Louis Republican of Saturday:

Yesterday afternoon, a bloody affray took place on board the steamboat Lasalle, between Wm. E. Frothingham, engineer, and F. J. Bell, the mate of the boat; in which the latter lost his life. Some difficulty occurred between the parties at Utica, on the Illinois river, the previous night, which was increased on their arrival at this port. Frothingham was in consequence discharged. In the afternoon, Bell and Frothingham met on the boat, and in a scuffle which ensued between them, Frothingham was knocked or fell overboard. He swam round the boat, came out astern, and attempted to get on board. The captain ordered him off. Bell was standing at the end of the staging. Frothingham picked up a stone, advanced, and at a few feet distance threw it at Bell, but missed him. Bell retreated as Frothingham advanced. They met, and a fight ensued.—They fell, Bell uppermost, and blows were inflicted on Frothingham. Meanwhile Frothingham got out a knife and inflicted so severe a wound upon Sell as to cause his death in twenty minutes thereafter. Frothingham was bloody and much bruised on the forehead and under the eyes, when taken by Marshall Priddy before Justices Cruess and Colvin. An examination of witnesses was commenced, and will be continued to-day.

DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY AT NIAGARA FALLS.—There was a sad accident at the Falls on the Canada side last Saturday, as we learn from the Buffalo Commercial, which resulted in the death of Miss Martha K Rugg, a young lady belonging to Lancaster, Mass. She was in company with a party of friends and relatives, and while attempting to gather some shrubs growing on the brink of the precipice near the museum, lost her balance, and with a loud shriek fell. When taken up, she was alive, but insensible. Able medical aid, which was promptly rendered, was unavailing; and she died in about three hours. The body was brought to Buffalo the same evening, and has been taken for burial to Detroit, where her sister, Mrs. G. W. Howe, resides.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—So great is the pressure of business at the Custom House, that new regulations have been issued in regard to the hours of employment. In the Collector's department all the order and entry clerks have been directed to be at their desks at nine o'clock in the morning, instead of ten. In the naval office all the clerks are required to be at their post at the same hour.

On Tuesday about four hundred and fifty entries were made at the custom house. The amount of importation is, to all appearance, greatly beyond the wants of the market.

Meantime the exportation of specie is going on with some briskness. In the course of this month $900,000 have been exported. In the packet of the first of September $300,000 more will go out.—*Post.*

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—We learn from a gentleman who came down the river yesterday that an affray took place at Childers' Hotel in Vicksburgh on Friday afternoon last, between a man by the name of Porter, who is said to be an overseer, a man of desperate character, and a highly respectable young man, a carpenter, named Walters, which resulted in the death of the latter. The facts of the case as we are informed, are these. Walters made a statement with regard to some trifling matter, which Porter, in a very insulting manner, denied and offered to bet that it was not so. Walter replied that he did not wish to bet, and his conversation was directed to others, he declined having any thing to do with him. Porter then threatened to whip him, which he told him to do at his peril. Porter then endeavored to borrow a pistol saying that he would have revenge, but not succeding, he left the bar room, obtained and concealed a knife, and then returned and attacked Walters with a whip, and on his resistence, stabbed him to the heart, and when the bystanders took hold of his arm, he with savage ferocity twisted the knife in the wound that he might make sure work. He was forthwith arrested, and it remains to be seen how the authorities of Vicksburgh will deal with such a blood thirsty, ferocious and cold blooded murderer. *N. O. Tropic,*

ANCIENT RUINS IN TEXAS.—We have been informed by a gentleman who has traversed a large portion of the Indian country of northern Texas, the country lying between Santa Fe and the Pacific, that there are vestiges of ancient cities and ruined castles or temples on the Rio Puerco and on the Colorada of the West. He says, that on one of the branches of the Rio Puerco, a few days' travel from Santa Fe, there is an immense pile of ruins that appears to belong to an ancient temple. Portions of the walls are still standing, consisting of huge blocks of limestone regularly hewn and laid in cement. The building occupies an extent of more than an acre. It is two or three stories high, has no roof, but contains many rooms, generally of a square form, without windows, and the lower rooms are so dark and gloomy that they resemble caverns rather than apartments of an edifice built for a human habitation. Our informant was unable to describe the style of architecture, but he believes it could not be erected by Spaniards or Europeans, as the stones are much worn by the rains, and indicate that the building has stood several hundred years. From his description we are induced to believe that it resembles the ruins of Palenque or Ortulun. He says that there are many similar ruins on the Colorada of the West which empties into the California sea.—In one of the vallies of the California traversed by this river, and about four hundred miles from its mouth, there is a large temple standing, its walls and spires presenting scarcely any trace of dilapidation, and were it not for want of a roof it might be rendered habitable. Near it, scattered along the declivity of a mountain, are the ruins of what has been once a large aqueduct, part of which however is in the sold rock still visible. Neither the Indians residing in the vicinity, nor the oldest spanish settlers of the nearest settlements, can give any account of the origin of these buildings. They merely know that they have stood there from the early periods to which their traditions extend.—The antiquarian who is desirous to trace the Aztec or Toltec races in their emigrations from the northern regions of America may find in the ancient edifices many subjects of curious speculation.—*Texas Telegraph.*

A LIVING MONSTER.—The Philadelphia Native American says: "We have been put in possession of the particulars of the birth of the most singular and remarkable object of the human species, which has been seen in this country, or perhaps in the world."

The father of the monster told the American's informant that he had hoped the fact would not come to the ears of the community. Proceeding to the back of the room which was shaded and darkened by damask curtains, he found the nurse, who wished to know if he was desirous of seeing the *baby!* and suiting the action to the word, drew the cradle around to the light and took from over it a quilt, and exhibited to his view, he said, one of the most hideous and singular specimen of the human species which he ever recollected hearing or reading of. The head in shape and dimensions, resembled more that of a large bull frog, than any other quadruped or biped, being long and flat and covered with short, thick, soft black down. The mouth when open is sufficiently large enough to take in a smalled-sized egg. The tongue appeared to be forked, and when fretting in the least, stuck out like that of serpent. The eyes which were of a reddish cast, constantly in motion, rolling from side to side. The throttle he described as enormomous in size; and what would choke an ordinary child, this one swallows with ease and indifference.

It is of the male gender, and in other respects resembles ordinary children, with the exception of one foot, which is as broad as long, and may be considered as cloven. When out of humor instead of crying naturally, it sets up the most pitiful howl imaginable, and what is very remarkable, the child, he was informed by the nurse, has never shed a tear. Its food is generally boiled milk, sweetened with sugar—the mother not deigning to suckle it. Its appetite is always craving, and it swallows every thing given to it with avidity. It eats very readily a saucer of its usual food at a time. It has been prononnced by scientific gentlemen who examined it, as the greatest phenomenon in nature, and the greatest wonder of the age. A full account of it would, ere this, have been published, but it was prevented by the father, who was tenacious and immovable on the point. This account, it is said, gives but a very faint idea of the child, as it was given by a mere casual visitor, and made no other examination than was afforded by a few minutes' view while it lay in the cradle.

Commercial Record.

Gazette and Advertiser Office.
Monday morning, Sept. 2, 1844.

Remarks—The weather continues lowering, rainy, and disagreeable. We have had another rise in the rivers and last evening there were 5 feet water in the channel and rising. A good stage of water has been maintained and the prospect is for a continuance of it. An improvement is manifest in business generally, though it is yet any thing but brisk. An excellent demand exists for most descriptions of Produce and sales of Manufactures are increasing. The good stage of water which we have every probability of enjoying, must have a very enlivening influence upon freight of every kind. We observe what in past years was unusual a this season, the receipt of Pig Metal, from below. This and the shipments of Iron, are sure indications of the low rates of freight. This improvement is attributable to the introduction of a large number of light boats, so numerous indeed, as we observed in some remarks of a former review, the competition is quite as animated as between the larger class which monopolizes the trade during high water. This competition is the surest guarantee for low freights during the present or any future season.

Ashes—The sales we have noticed do not appear to indicate a settled market. Sales of 5 tons Scorchings from store at 3¼c., 4 mos.—13 casks do. at 3½c, 4 mos.—3 tons Pots at 3¼c. cash. These show extremes of 3¼@3½c, and we now quote accordingly. Sales of several tons Pearls at 4¼c from store, which is a decline.

Brooms—The receipts have slightly increased, but nothing equal to the demand. We quote merchantable at $1,12½@1,50. Shaker Brooms $2@2,25 per doz.

Blooms—Sale of 25 tons *inferior* Blooms at $45, 6 mos. This is the lowest notch Blooms have touched, and, we think, is no criterion of the market. Good Blooms we quote at $50@55 per ton. Sale of 5 tons Juniata at $55, 4 mos. Blooms do not bear a proportionate value to Pig Metal, as these quotations show. The method of puddling is now in so general use and brought to such perfection, the demand and prices for crude Iron will continue to be in favor of Metal. A large proportion of the Bar Iron now manufactured approaches Juniata in quality, so great has been the increase of skill in converting crude Iron from Pig to Bar.

Cheese—The heavy stock in market has gone off to some extent, but there is still enough for the demand. Sales of good W. R. at 4@4¼c, cash and time. Some parcels have been shipped out of market, eastward.

Cotton Yarns—We quote Nos. 5 to 10 at 16c per lb. net, increasing ½c per lb. to No 24. Demand brisk.

Flour—The market continues unchanged—the demand active at $3,50@3,56 per bbl. The receipts continue about the same they have been for several weeks past and upon them the market is based at present.

Feathers—We hear of no operations of any consequence. The demand is equal to all that can be offered. Ordinary 22@25—Prime 27@28c.

Fruit—Green Apples plenty at $1@1,25 ℔ bbl. Dry Peaches dull at $1 from store.

Freights—The purchases of Western Merchants are coming on freely by Canal. The following are the current rates of Produce.

Canal Freights to Philadelphia.

Flour	per bbl	70 @ 75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Tallow, Butter, Lard Oil, Cheese, &c., ℔ 100 lbs.		— @ 45
Lead, (pig)	℔ 100 lbs	— @ 45
Feathers	"	75 @ 80
Furs & Peltries	"	75 @ 80
Wool	"	75 @ 80
Rags	"	— @ 75
Ashes	"	— @ 45

To Cleveland ℔ 100 lbs. heavy ..... 35 cts.
To Detroit " " ..... 45 cts:

River Freights.

To Cincinnati ..... 15 cts ℔ 100 lbs.
" Louisville ..... 20 " "
" St. Louis ..... 40 " "

Grain—Wheat in demand at 65c. Rye 37½. Oats 17@18c in bulk.

Groceries—The market continues quiet—sales in small parcels brisk.

Coffee—The sales though small are brisk. Ordinary Rio 6@7c, Good Fair 7¼@7¾. Prime 7¾@7¾c. St Domingo 6¼@6¾c. Laguyra 7¼@7¾c.

Molasses—Sales of N O to the trade at 31c—we quote 31@32c ℔ gallon.

Sugar—We quote N. O. Ordinary 6¼c, Good Fair 6¾c, Prime 7c; strictly prime 7¼c. It is not firm at these rates and they may be regarded as rather nominal. In bris a shade higher.

Lumber—From the yard: Common inch Pine $8,50 ℔ M feet, Clear $18. Shingles $1.75 ℔ M.

Pig Metal—Small sales from store as wanted a $22@30 ℔ ton.

Provisions—The demand for Bacon continues to be very active and a gradual improvement in the tone of the market is very perceptible. Sales though small are very brisk. We quote Prime city cured as follows:—Shoulders 3¼@3½c, Sides and assorted 4¼@4½c, Hams 5¾@6¼c ℔ lb. Cask meat is held at rates somewhat lower, depending on the quality and condition. Lard—We hear of no transactions and quote No 1 keg 5¼@5½c. Butter is in demand—No 1 keg 6¼@6½c. A choice article is worth 6¾@7c.

Salt—Has advanced to $1,08½@1,09½ ℔ bbl afloat.—From store 1,12½—delivered on the wharf 1,15.

Seeds—New Timothy is coming in and is readily taken at $1,25@1,37½ ℔ bu. New Flaxseed 80c—a clean article would command a shade more.

Wool—Receipts mostly in small lots. Lambs 25@30; Pulled 28c; Common and ¼ blood 29@30c ½ blood 33@35; ¾ blood 38c; Full do 40c; Prime or Saxony 45c ℔ lb.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES THOMPSON, late of Franklin township, Allegheny county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, in said township, and those having claims against said estate are desired to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

sept 2-w6t* D DUFF, Administrator.

BLOOD!!!

Be ye purified in your Blood,
And health will attend you.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood."

HOW IS THE BLOOD TO BE PURIFIED!—Thousands can answer this question who know from actual experience that Dr. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS, a component part of which is Sarsaparilla, are the safest, best, and most effectual pills now in existence.

Be cautious, lest you be deceived! The only original true, and genuine BLOOD PILLS, are Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills, a component part of which is Sarsaparilla.

It is attempted by Quacks and Imposters to introduce their vile and dangerous nostrums, by assuming for their name that of "BLOOD PILLS," knowing that the Blood Pills manufactured by Dr. Leidy have obtained the greatest reputation of any Pills in existence, and think by such trickery to impose upon the public by selling theirs upon the popularity of Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills.

The public are therefore particularly requested to be cautious when purchasing, to ask for DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS.

The public are assured that DR. LEIDY'S BLOOD PILLS ARE THE SAFEST, BEST, AND MOST EFFICACIOUS OF ANY NOW IN USE, containing neither Mercury or the Minerals, and may be employed by young and old, male and female, AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES without fear from taking cold, restraint from diet or in living or occupation.

In all cases where a purgation may be necessary, these Pills will be found both effectual and easy in their operation, producing no nausea, or sickness of the stomach, griping, or any other unpleasant sensations.

Further comment is deemed unnecessary—the numerous certificates published from time to time from Physicians and other individuals must have convinced the incredulous, and for the further information of all others, Dr. Leidy refers them to the directions which accompany each box.

They are prepared and sold, wholesale and retail at Dr. LEIDY'S HEALTH EMPORIUM, No 191 NORTH SECOND STREET, below Vine street, [sign of the Golden Eagle and Serpents,] Philadelphia.

For sale in Pittsburgh only by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
sep 2—Tw corner Sixth and Wood streets.

NOTICE.—Whereas, by an act of Assembly, dated April 18th, 1844, James Kelly, Daniel Negley, Francis Wilson, jr., Robert Donaldson and George McCombs were appointed Commissioners to lay out a Turnpike Road, commencing at East Liberty and terminating at the juncture of the Frankstown and Leechburg Roads. In pursuance of the above, the said Commissioners will meet at the house of JOHN BITTLER, in East Liberty, on MONDAY, the 2d day of September next, for the purpose of receiving subscription for the stock of said Company.

ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

East Liberty, Aug. 1st, 1844—dlt&w1m

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Will of JOHN KEATING, late of Pitt township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons, therefore, who know themselves to be indebted to the said John Keating, deceased, will make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against him will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN GRAHAM,
ROBERT MOOR, } Executors.
JOS. R. KEATING,

Pittsburgh, July 30-Tw6t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The undersigned will sell the farm whereon he now resides, situate on the Allegheny River, ten miles from Pittsburgh, known by the name of Poolville place, containing about **90 Acres,** 70 acres cleared and in good order; 50 acres of which is River Bottom of the best kind. There is on the farm a goood brick house well finished, a good barn, stabling, etc.

There is a good young Orchard of almost every variety of Fruit Trees of the best kind, most of them in a good state of bearing. Comment is unnecessary, as the place will bear to be examined, and those wishing to purchase will consequently see it.

The place will be sold at a fair price, and an undoubted title made, and if not sold before the first of September it will be rented for such terms as may be agreed on.

jy2—w2mT MATTHEW MAGARY.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 34 miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at 29 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

NEW CABINET AND CHAIR WAREROOM.

JOSEPH W. LOWRIE,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Wareroom in SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STREETS,

Directly opposite Mr. Samuel Church's warehouse, where he would invite them to call if they want good furniture at a fair price, as he has provided himself with the best of workmen and materials, and transacts business upon the principle of "small profits and quick returns." All orders left at the wareroom, either by day or night, will be attended to on the shortest possible notice. may 2—d&wly

STRAY HORSE.

BROKE in the enclosure of the subscriber, residing in Indiana township, Allegheny co., on the 10th instant, a Bay Horse. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take the horse away, or he will be sold according to law. FRANCIS LANGSTON,

aug 26-Tw3t Near Fairview, Allegheny co., Pa.

CANDOR HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the village of CANDOR, (formerly known as Racoon meeting house,) under the name of the CANDOR HOUSE. From the preparation he has made for the entertainment of travellers and others, he hopes to meet with a share of the patronage of the public. Candor being a very pleasant village, in a beautiful situation, persons who wish a healthy place to board their families during the summer months, will be comfortably entertained. Candor is situated about a mile and a half from the Steubenville turnpike, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh.

aug 12—wtf CHANCEY WEEKS.

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

DR. M'LANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC

PROMPTLY expelled Worms to an almost incredible number! To substantiate the above facts, many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame; and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives, annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lanes American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lawelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON,

Owner of Water Forge, and other Works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave one dose to a child five years old, from which it expelled two hundred and thirty three large worms; and to a girl ten years old from which it expelled seventy one; two to a boy seven years old, which expelled one hundred and twenty one; and still there remains nearly one half of the vial.

ABIGAL HOUSTON.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave two doses to a boy nine years old, which expelled two hundred and fifty one very large worms; to a boy seven years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and ninety nine; to one five years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and fifty; and to a babe twenty months old I gave one, which brought away fifty seven, making in all six hundred and fifty seven worms; and still there remained one dose. JOSEPH GRAY, Esq.

Mouth of Booth's Creek, Monongalia county, Va.

For sale by JONATHAN KIDD, Wholesale agent, corner Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh; and also by J. SARGANT, H P. SCHWARTZ and JOHN MITCHELL, Druggists, Allegheny. aug. 3-wtf

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that Letters of Administration with the will annexed, have been granted to me on the estate of WILLIAM ANDERSON, late of Lawrenceville, deceased. All persons having claims or demands against said estate will present the same without delay to me at Lawrenceville, or to T. MELLON, Esq., my Attorney, Pittsburgh. MARGARET ANDERSON,

ju 16—w6t* Administratrix

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-ache.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for the rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with laxa; the head is troubled with pain accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left something undone which ought to